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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XX NO 146 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

DE VALERA'S FRESH BOMB--SHELL

Despatch Read In Commons

"OATH NOT EVEN MENTIONED" !

Position Worse Than Before, Says Thomas.

LONDON, June 17.

"The two parts of Ireland must be united after which, the country shall be recognised as Republic with some form of association with the British Commonwealth and in some circumstances and for some reasons the King shall be recognised as the head of the association."

LIGHT ON DUBLIN TALKS.

This original plan representing his objective for future Ireland was unfolded by Mr. De Valera in the recent Anglo-Irish conversations at Dublin and it was revealed by Mr. Thomas in the House of Commons to-day. Mr. Thomas added that Mr. De Valera had been plainly told when he came to London on June 10 that no British Government would ever agree to this. Mr. De Valera further suggested at Dublin that, as "modus vivendi" to surmount the present difficulty, Britain must agree to accept the abolition of the oath. Not only would the payment of land annuities be withheld, but several other financial matters were being examined towards which similar attitude was likely.

Proceeding Mr. Thomas said that after his principal objective was turned down in London, Mr. De Valera proposed the discussion of the oath and annuities and contended that the Irish had never accepted the former as mandatory and argued that the latter could be repudiated as represented by a secret agreement.

MICHAEL COLLINS QUOTED.

Mr. Thomas quoted the opinion of the late Michael Collins and others to the effect that quibbling about the oath was tantamount to the tearing up of the treaty. He reminded the House that the Annuities Agreement was discussed by the Dail after which money was paid annually. Mr. Thomas insisted that it was impossible to conduct the Government on the principle of one Prime Minister repudiating another's obligations. He added that he had suggested the Empire tribunal but Mr. De Valera had refused it declaring that dice would always be loaded against Ireland. Mr. Thomas retorted:

"It is a very serious reflection on the British Empire if you are going to proclaim that there are not three honest people capable of doing an honest thing."

"POSITION WORSE."

Mr. Thomas read Mr. De Valera's despatch received to-day in which the principle of arbitration by the "Empire" Tribunal is accepted with stipulations that the personnel must not be restricted to the citizens of the British Commonwealth and that matters to be dealt by it must include not merely land annuities but other Irish payments to Britain. Mr. Thomas declared that the statement had not deviated one iota from Mr. DeValera's original position. The oath was not even mentioned and the position was worse than before. He added that the British Government deplored the situation. They could give evidence of good-will by tariff preferences but could not countenance breaking of agreements.

"GRAVE POLICY."

Mr. Thomas continuing emphasised that the Free State's attitude would not lead to the unity of Ireland which could only be accomplished by the mutual consent of Ulster and Free State. He reaffirmed that despite Government's anxiety to maintain preferences which expire on November 15, they could not enter into agreement unless the Free State's attitude changed.

He wound up by appealing to Mr. De Valera to hesitate before committing the Free State to a grave policy. Mr. Thomas mentioned that the United Kingdom would meet holders of rights in respect of repudiated annuity obligations but reserved the right to take whatever steps were deemed necessary.

Sir Stafford Cripps for the Labour Opposition chiefly dealt with the Oath issue and argued that legally the Free State was absolutely entitled under the Treaty of Westminster to abolish it.

"BREACH OF FAITH."

Mr. Lloyd George declared that although he elected to oppose the Government his first speech in this Parliament must be to support it. "It is essential," he declared, "that we protest clearly and definitely against the attempt to commit breach of faith." He doubted if Mr. De Valera even had a majority of Irishmen behind him.

IMPARTIAL TRIBUNAL?

Mr. Lansbury said that the Opposition favoured the reference of the whole matter to an impartial tribunal "satisfactory to ourselves and to Irish Free State."

Mr. Churchill winding up the debate described Sir S. Cripps' speech as "loathsome."—Reuter.

MORATORIUM TO BE EXTENDED

LONDON, June 17.

Lausanne.—All Powers from whom payments are due to Britain in July have accepted Sir John Simon's proposal to extend the miratorium to the duration of the Conference.—Reuter.

RIOT SITUATION IMPROVES

Solitary Case Of Assault On Friday

There was considerable improvement in the riot situation in Bombay on Friday.

Except for a solitary case of assault on a Hindu which occurred early in the morning at Masjid Bunder Road there were no other riot casualties.

KNIFE RECOVERED.

Some excitement was caused at Dana Bunder in the afternoon with a rumour went abroad that a Muslim was going about the street with an open clasp knife. This led to the closing of many shops but in the meantime the police made inquiries and arrested the man. It was found that the man was a Hindu dressed in Muslim fashion and very much drunk. The police found in his possession a knife which was taken away from him.

TWO SUSPECTS ARRESTED

The Maharbavdi Police arrested two Muslims both of whom are suspected to have taken part in rioting and looting. The room of one of the arrested men was searched and 60 tolas of silver found in it were seized.

COUNTER REVOLUTION IN CHILE

New Civilian Junta With Carlos Da Villa At The Head

LONDON, June 17.

Santiago de Chile.—Counter-revolution militarists have placed Carlos Davila at the head of the new civilian Junta. He is pledged to moderate Socialism and is friendly to foreign interests.—Reuter.

Bombay Fort Arrests

The Bombay C. I. D. arrested in all nine persons, including two Parsi youths in connection with the raid of a room in the Great Western Building, Fort, Bombay.

(DETAILS ON PAGE 16).

"Peace-Makers" At Simla Again

SAPRU-JAYAKAR PARLEYS WITH VICEROY AND THEIR POSSIBILITIES ...

SIMLA, June 17.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had an interview with the Viceroy to-day and he and Mr. M. R. Jayakar are meeting the Viceroy this evening.

It is difficult to state the object of these conversations, but apparently these are connected with two subjects which have been for several weeks engaging the earnest attention of the Government of India, namely, those relating to communal settlement and future plans on the question of constitutional reforms.

SIMLA DECISION

Some interesting developments are not unlikely as weeks of discussions in the Executive Council have now reached a stage when definite expression of opinion by Simla and a decision by the Secretary of State may be anticipated.

BIG WITH POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Experienced political observers hold the opinion that the present atmosphere is big with possibilities of political developments of an unusual nature.—A. P.

Will Govt. Declare Its Policy On Swadeshi ?

SIR L. SAMALDAS ON OFFICIAL INDIFFERENCE

OUTLINES ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMME OF BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE

Presiding over a meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League in the Sir C. J. Hall on Friday evening, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, put a straight question to Government and asked them to declare their policy in regard to the Swadeshi movement.

WILL GOVT. EXPLAIN?

"If Government really desire to see the growth of the swadeshi movement" he said "a clear explanation of their views on the subject is very necessary as the methods of some District officers are not at all encouraging to the spirit of swadeshism."

The meeting was very largely attended.

Sir Lalubhai, the President in the course of his speech said:

As many of you are probably aware this League came into existence in July 1930 and its work till now has consisted in issuing leaflets and posters in English and Vernaculars recommending the practice of National Economy and the use of indigenous articles, and the holding of Swadeshi Bazaars and moving exhibitions. This work was car-

(Continued on Page 9).

Missing Parsi Airman Reported To Be Alive In Thana Village

MUSLIM VILLAGER'S FIND

Dadabhoy Badly Injured Aeroplane Smashed Not Yet Traced

NURSED TO CONSCIOUSNESS IN PEASANT'S HUT

Dadabhoy Pirojesha Jeejeebhoy, the young Parsi airman of Bombay, who left the Juhu Aerodrome on Tuesday, June 7 on a solo flight to Poona and was since then missing is now reported to have been found alive by a Muslim farmer.

FARMER'S STORY.

According to the story of the farmer the airman was found in a jungle 11 miles off Bhiwandi-Thana Road. The place is between Mumbra and Diwa on the G.I.P. Railway and is known as Kondi Kotwali. It is 40 miles from Bombay and the actual spot where the missing airman was lying injured is 14 miles away from the nearest village.

On receipt of the news friends and relatives of Jeejeebhoy accompanied by Dd. R. N. Cooper and an ambulance van left in a car to remove the airman to Bombay.

SEARCH PARTY RETURNS.

At the same time Mr. A.R. Haselkar, Secretary of the Bombay Flying Club and Mr. Scott-King, Ground Engineer of the Club, made a flight in an aeroplane from the Juhu Aerodrome and reconnoitred the whole area between Mumbra and Panvel. As they found no trace of the wrecked aeroplane of Jeejeebhoy which was supposed to have been crashed in the jungle, the search-party returned to Bombay.

NO CONFIRMATION OF NEWS.

A number of friends and relatives of Jeejeebhoy are anxiously waiting for a confirmation of the news that Jeejeebhoy has really been found alive.

Till midnight no such confirmation was available and the search-party which had left by motor-car, had not returned to Bombay.

FRANTIC EFFORTS FOR MISSING AIRMAN.

Frantic attempts to find the missing airman made by his friends and relatives for a full week both on land and sea, it will be recalled, had proved futile and all hope about locating his whereabouts was practically given up.

THE FARMER NARRATES THE STORY.

Shortly afternoon on Friday that is after 10 days from the day Dadabhoy left Juhu, the happy news was received in Bombay that he was found alive and was lying injured in the hut of a Muslim farmer, Manu Bin Shahdin.

CAUGHT ON THE TOP OF A TREE.

From the story related by the farmer who brought the news to Bombay, it appears that the airman was found trapped in the machine which was broken into two parts, one of which was hanging on a tree and the other lying on the ground. The airman was trapped in the part which was on the tree.

IN THE JUNGLE.

It was the farmer's brother who while passing through the jungle on Wednesday, June 15, accidently saw the machine. He noticed a man inside the machine and his first impression was that he must have been dead as Mr. Dadabhoy was then unconscious and did not make any movement. On climbing the tree the Muslim peasant, however, found that life was not extinct.

BADLY INJURED AND UNCONSCIOUS.

Although alive Mr. Jeejeebhoy was found badly injured. The man who discovered him first, stated that both his arms and legs were fractured and he had severe injuries on his face too, one of his jaws being badly cut.

CARRIED BY FARMERS TO THEIR HUT.

The house of the villagers was 14 miles from the place and it appears that he had to carry the injured man all the way with the help of other villagers. For all this time the airman was unconscious as a matter of fact, he did not regain consciousness till after 24 hours.

SIGNALS TO 'PLANE OVERHEAD.

It appears that on Wednesday when the villagers were engaged in removing Mr. Jeejibhoy from the jungle to their house an aeroplane which was evidently one of those engaged in a search for the missing airman, was hovering over their heads. The poor villagers did their best to draw the attention of the airmen by shouting and signalling. But to their disappointment they failed in their efforts and the machine which did not notice them left after some time.

After removing the unfortunate victim of this tragedy to a place of safety and making him as comfortable as they could in a place like theirs, naturally their first anxiety was to know who the patient now lying in their house was. They, however, found it a very difficult task and sufficient time passed before they could come to know that he was a Parsi resident of Bombay.

BACK TO CONSCIOUSNESS.

It is rather surprising that the villagers did not think of informing the police about it. Perhaps, they were too much absorbed in rendering what little medical aid that they could to the injured man and bringing him back to consciousness. They succeeded in that attempt after full 24 hours and on Thursday Mr. Jeejibhoy gained consciousness.

FINDING OUT HIS IDENTITY.

Being badly injured and especially with a bad cut in his jaw, he was not able to speak and the villagers thought of asking him to write down his name and address but this attempt also failed as

(Continued in Col. 5)

200 Million Sterling !

LONDON, June 17.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain who followed Von Papen at Lausanne to-day, emphasised that he was speaking for the whole of the British people in saying that they were prepared despite the burden under which they were already labouring, to share in the general wiping of the slate provided all Governments concerned participated. This he added, would mean to Britain about 200 billion sterling which represented the difference between the British war debt payments and receipts from reparations and funding agreements; but they were convinced that confidence could only be restored by such radical measures.—Reuter.

(Earlier Messages On Page 16.)

YORKSHIRE'S NEW RECORD

Scores 555 Runs Against Essex

LONDON, June 17.

The following are results of first class cricket matches which began on Wednesday:—

SUSSEX V. SURREY (FRIENDLY)

Sussex won by an innings and 24 runs.

Sussex 536

Surrey 289 and following on 223.

ESSEX V. YORKSHIRE

Yorkshire won by an innings and 313 runs.

Yorkshire 555 for one declared.

Essex 78 and following on 164.

—Reuter's Special Service.

UPROAR IN DIET.

LONDON, June 17.

Berlin.—Following Bavaria's refusal to comply with the Presidential decree authorising the wearing of party-uniforms, disorderly scenes occurred in the Diet. Nazi Deputies appeared wearing uniforms and refused to obey the Speaker's order to leave the House and were forcibly ejected by police amid great uproar.—Reuter.

(Continued From Col. 7.)

with his injured fingers it was not possible for Mr. Jeejibhoy to write anything.

SOME BITS OF INFORMATION

He could, however, reply with the utmost pain and exertion a few questions of the kindly villagers. From these answers they learnt that the name of the injured man in their care was "Dadabhoy," that his mother's name was "Manekbai" and that he has his house on Peddar Road over the bridge (Pulke uper) in Bombay.

SEARCH FOR HIS MOTHER.

With this scanty information Manu Bin Shahdin, the Muslim villager, came down to Bombay on Friday and began his search for the relatives of Mr. Jeejibhoy on the Malabar Hill. It was after six hours which he spent in going from one palatial bungalow to the other in that locality that he succeeded in finding the residence of Mr. Jeejibhoy and conveyed the news to his relatives. It was at 12-30 p.m.

FRIENDS START FOR THE VILLAGE.

Immediately on getting the news a party of Mr. Jeejibhoy's friends including Dr. R.N. Cooper of the Charak Clinic, Mr. J.H. Mehta and Mr. D.F. Cama, left for the place in five cars. An Ambulance car of the Parsi Ambulance Brigade also accompanied them on the mission.

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A 5080

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A R7374

WANTED—CANVASSER for best Swadeshi Cork Tipped Cigarettes. See THE HANUMAN TOBACCO CO., Tarachand Sitaram Building, 2nd floor, Javeri Bazar, Mahara Kuwa, time 2 to 5 p.m.
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A R7379

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WANTED—AGENTS and CANVASSERS for selling High class Indian Virginia Cigarettes. Apply to Vasanji & Co., 371, Katha Bazaar, Bombay.
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A R7310

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WANTED—AGENTS in every town for highclass soaps, Inks, etc., GUJARAT SOAP & INDUSTRIAL WORKS, LTD., Baroda.
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WANTED—TRAVELLING and DISTRICT AGENTS to sell our Cotton and Silk piecegoods and Hosiery Excellent qualities in attractive designs. Apply to THE UNITED INDUSTRIES LTD., Textile Manufacturers, Calicut, S. India.
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TO LET—1st and 2nd floors of Ganpati Bhuwan Kohinoor Road, opposite G. I. P. Dadar Station for Vegetarian Hindus Write to G. Post Box No. 536, Bombay.
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TO LET—A well-ventilated RESIDENTIAL FLAT with three bed-rooms each attached with a separate bath, one Sitting Hall, one Dining Hall and a Kitchen situate on 15th Road at Khar. Reasonable rent. Apply to V. G. MOTWANE, 175, Hornby Road, Fort, P. O. Box No. 459, Bombay.
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JA R7365

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WANTED—A FINANCIER or a CAPITALIST PARTNER to finance and join highly profitable industrial enterprises (strongly recommended by Experts) in Northern India. Terms very liberal and lucrative. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply to Box No. 1567, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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ANNUAL RE-REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

NOTIFICATION.
No. 6284 M.V. of 1932.

OWNERS of Motor vehicles, bearing Bombay registration numbers are informed that their registration certificates will expire on the 31st August, next and must be renewed. They may be handed in or sent to the Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, with the renewal fees from the 1st of July, 1932, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on week days except Saturday, on which day they will be received between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

The FEES for the renewal of the certificates are as follows:—

Rs. 8|- for a motor cycle.
Rs. 32|- for a motor vehicle weighing 2 tons and under unladen, and
Rs. 64|- for a heavy motor vehicle i.e., one weighing over 2 tons in weight unladen.

The above fees will be charged if certificates are valid and presented at the Motor Vehicles Department on or before the date of expiry, i.e. 31st August, 1932, or within 10 days after that date. If presented after the 10th of September, 1932, full registration fees as shown below will be charged.

Rs. 10|- for a motor cycle.
Rs. 40|- for a motor vehicle weighing 2 tons and under unladen

and

Rs. 80|- for a heavy motor vehicle i.e., one weighing over 2 tons in weight unladen.

LICENSE CARDS (Registration discs) SHOULD NOT BE SENT.

Motor owners in the Mofussil are advised that if possible, they should pay the amount of renewal fee into the nearest Government Treasury and forward the chalan passed by the Treasury Officer together with the registration certificate to the Superintendent of Police, Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay.

Those who cannot pay the renewal fee into a Treasury should send it to the Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, 'by money order,' mentioning the correct registered number of the Motor vehicle concerned in the money order coupon, to avoid all possibilities of error.

RENEWAL FEES SHOULD NOT BE SENT IN NOTES OR COIN and the Motor Vehicles Department will not be responsible for any such amount even if sent in Registered or Insured letters.

Cheques forwarded in payment of the renewal fees should be made payable to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

The renewal fee or any part thereof should not be sent in postage stamps as such stamps will not be accepted by the Motor Vehicles Department.

Registration certificates of Motor owners residing outside the City of Bombay will be sent after renewal to the District Superintendent of Police concerned for delivery. It is therefore essential that owners should intimate their correct addresses to the Superintendent of police, Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, when forwarding certificates for renewal.

H. E. BUTLER,
For Commissioner of Police,
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 13th June, 1932.
5077

NOTICE

The following staff is required for the State General Hospital of Junapur.

3 Doctors, M.B.B.S.
2 Lady Doctors, M.B.B.S.
2 Qualified Compounders.
2 Candidate "
8 Nurses, B.P.N.A.
2 Male Nurses.

The applicant should apply before 5th of July, 1932, with the copies of the certificates, to the following address:

SHRIMANT S. K. RAJKUMAR SAHEB BAHADUR,
Junapur-Kalol.
5078

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

TIMBER MERCHANTS—Required 100 tons Burma Teak Beams 30 ft. long 12 to 24 inches section. 200 tons 12 to 20 ft. long by 10 to 24 inches section. Submit rates before end of June. State time of delivery.

(Sd.) H. R. MEHTA.
Offg. Manager & Engineer-in-Chief
Bhavnagar State Railway.
Bhavnagar Para.
5055

PROCLAMATION.

BOMBAY TO WIT—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1932 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 4th July, 1932, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences committed within its jurisdiction.

(For further particulars see "Bombay Government Gazette," Part II. dated 16th June, 1932, at page 1089).

Dated this 16th day of June 1932.
KIKABHAI PREMCHAND
Sheriff of Bombay.
5082.

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of June, 1932, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1931.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th day of June, 1932, to the 30th day of June, 1932, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 13th June, 1932.
5071

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the power of sale reserved to them as Transferees of Mortgage, dated 3rd February, 1922, and made between Balaram Ganpatrao Chhapwalla and Bai RAMJIVNI, wife of Poonamchand Tulsiram, Bai BENABAI, widow of Narayan Bapuji and DRAUPADIBAI, widow of Ramchandra Mahadev, the aforesaid Transferees have with the concurrence of the Mortgagor the said Balaram Ganpatrao Chhapwalla contracted to sell the undermentioned property, to our client Mr. Shantaram Shrikrishna Muccadam.

Any person or persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest claim or demand whatsoever in, to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge lease, lien, equitable, mortgage, sale, mortage, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 41A, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim or demand (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same shall be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cadell Road, Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 101 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 655, New No. 4615, Old Survey No. 100, New Survey No. 2|30, Cadastral No. 730.....G Ward No. 5484, Street Nos. 1|3 bounded, on the North by the property of Khatizabai, West by the property of the Mortgagor, South by Mahim Bazar Road, and East by the property of Vallabhdas Teipal.

Dated this 17th day of June 1932
SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SANJIT,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5079.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MEMON MIYA AHMED ABDULLA, Bai MARIAMBAI, widow of AHMED MIYA HASSAN MIYA and Bai KHATIZABAI alias MAHIMIBAI, daughter of Memon Abdulla Essa, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to our client. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 24/26, Dalal Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure, containing by admeasurement 1292 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 254, New No. C/3933, New Survey No. 1C/5 and Cadastral Survey No. 1347 of Mahim Division together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "G" Ward Nos. 5129(5), 5129(6), 5129(6a) and 5129(6b), Street Nos 457(5), 457(6), 17, 19, 21, 23 and 19A, all which premises are situated at Cadell Road (Mahim) on the East side of Mahim Bazar Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the Mahim Bazar Road, on or towards the North by the property of Ghanchi Sultan Suleman and another and on or towards the South by the property of Nakhoda Mahomedally Rogue and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1932.
LAM & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5075

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Bai AISHABAI, widow of Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam and Bai HAWABIBI, daughter of Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam and wife of Ebrahim Mahomed Saleh, Aloo being the executrices of the last Will and Testament of the late Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam.

ALL persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Corner of the junction of Abdul Rehman Street with Nakhoda Street in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 207 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572; New No. 2700; New Survey No. 1361 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 1619, 1620, Bhuleshwar Division and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'C' Ward Nos. 822, 823; Street Nos. 26-32 and bounded on the East by the said Abdul Rehman Street; on the West by the property of Parbhudas Surchand; on the North by the property of Maneckji Pestonji Barla and on the South by the said Nakhoda Street.

KANGA & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.
Address:—
Yusuf Building, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.
5061.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HAJI MIRZA GULAMHUSEIN KAZRANI, late of Bushire (Persia) Persian-Mahomedan Inhabitant, a widower. .....Deceased.

RASHID JAMSHED IRANI, of Bombay Persian Zoroastrian Inhabitant, residing at Thana, a Merchant, without the Fort of Bombay, the duly Constituted attorney of Mirza Mahomed Golshan, Mirza Ahmed Golshan, Mirza Ebrahim Golshan sons of the deceased and Bibi Masoomeh and Bibi Rebeb daughters of the deceased. ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two and in the twenty-third year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHER ALI
7th day of June, 1932.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
5076

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch. Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0.
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0.
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0.
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0.

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Reserve Funds ...	4,50,000 0 0
Investment on G.P. Notes (face value)	10,61,100 0 0

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M. VELAYUDHAN NAIR, B.A., Secretary.

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Shown On The Screen

AT THE RIALTO

"All-Colour" Talkie

Song and colour, high adventure and romance, are all blended into the first motion picture starrisg a famous opera singer. Lawrence Tibbett, world's greatest Operatic baritone, bids fair also to become one of the world's greatest movie stars, as a result of the "Rogue Song" Metro Goldwyn Mayer's musical drama now playing at the Realto Theatre. Filmed entirely in colour, directed by Lionel Barrymore, that master of talking screen drama, the new picture combines an engrossing plot with spectacle and gorgeous music, all woven into a romance of love and adventure though some of its music approaches grand opera magnitude, it is not opera. Other of the songs are charming popular numbers. And though the songs are an integral part of the poignant drama, the story itself is a great motion picture play, aside from the music. Tibbett, a splendid actor as well as a great singer is compelling in the role of the singng bandit chief of the caucasus. Catherine Dale Owen makes a very beautiful heroine. For comedy relief Laurell and Hardy supply assorted laughs throughout the picture. Albertina Rasch's colourful ballet with a hundred beautiful girls, is an added spectacular detail. The settings range from Russian palaces to gypsy villages in the mountains. A symphony orchestra furnishes the musical background.

AT THE CAPITOL

"The Guardsman"

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's screen version of a play which convulsed New York for two seasons, such is Ferenc Molnar's sparkling comedy "The Guardsman" which open today at the Capitol.

"The Guardsman" is a diverting tale of an actor who is insanely jealous of his wife. Thereupon he disguises himself as a dashing Russian guardsman and makes love to her, hoping that she will reprise his overtures and thus prove herself faithful. He is only too successful in his flirtation, but when he upraids his wife for her inconsistancy, even threatening to kill her, she manages to turn the tables on him very neatly.

The stars of the picture are the New York stage celebrities who made a great success of this tale on the "legitimate boards." Film fans will welcome with open arms the skill of acting and fineness which Alfred Lunt and LynnFortanne have brought to the screen in this, their first vocalized cinema presentation—by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer by courtesy of the Theatre Guide.

The stars are supported by an excellent cast, includng Roland Young, Zasu Pitts, Maude Eburne and Herman Bing. The direction by Sidney Franklin who made "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney" is even and convincing.

A new colourtone novelty full of musical hits entitled "Crazy House" and featuring Benny Rubin, Cliff Edwards, Polly Moran, Karl Dane and Gus Shy with the latest news complete the programme.

THE "FRONT PAGE" AND "THE FOURTH ESTATE"

At The Pathe Cinema

Is 'The Front Page' a true picture of newspaper life? This play is now being shown in picture from at the Pathe Theatre (and it must be admitted that the picture has improved on the stage-version) and it has aroused a storm of comment among the 'Fourth Estate' from one end of the country to the other.

No story of the intimate life of the reporters of to-day's news sensations has aroused such controversy among newspapermen themselves. Ben Hecht and Crarles MacArthur authors of the play, are famous stormy petrels of Chicago journalisms. Both have been through the mill, and the settings of this picture are as familiar to them as their own homes.

ALFRED LUNT and LYNN FONTANNE in "THE GUARDSMAN"

Many of the characters are said to have been based on real life personalities. Many reporters thought they recognised in the character of Walter Burns a famous Chicago managing editor, under whom many of them had worked, and a wave of controversy in newspaperdom arose as to whether this managing editor had actually done the things in real life that Walter Burns is credited with doing in the picture. Incidentally, Adolphe Menjou takes the part of the managing editor, and he is anything but the suave Adolphe remembered of past years by movie patrons.

Several New York critics who felt sure that they had worked under the prototype of 'Walter Burns' rushed to his defense—in print. Other reporters maintained that it was all true—that 'Walter Burns' was a true picture down to the last detail.

Newspapers vary in different localities. In many cities all newspapers have a high standard of ethics. In other metropolitan centres muckraking and scandall are intensified to the nth degree, and the newspaper with the most of it is the most successful newspaper. Individual reputations are torn down without mercy for the sake of headline. Everything is justified in the name of news.

That is the school to which the 'Walter Burns' of this picure belongs and to which his slave 'Hildy Johnson' the aco reporter who, at last, tries to get away from sensationalism (but does not succeed) belongs.

Most people will believe 'The Front Picture' is a true picture of the press to-day. Many editors in the smaller and quieter centres, who are striving to render real constructive service to their communities will probably claim it is a libel of their profession.

Bartlett Cormack, author of one of the most successful plays of recent years 'The Rackett' wrote the screen play and dialogue for this picture. For many years he was an important Chicago and New York newspaperman.

'Whether you newspapermen like it or not,' he says, 'The Front Page' is Chicago, boiled down in all its newspaper essence. Perhaps it is not any other town. But it doesn't pretend to be. In the final analysis, however, every newspaperman must recognise the psychological truth of these portraits. These men live. In a decree, there is a part of them in every reporter. That's what makes 'The Front Page' one of the greatest pictures of all time. Howard Hughes, of 'Hell's Angles' fame, produced the Front Page now showing at the Pathe and Lewis Milestone directed it. Adolphe Menjou, Pat O'Brien, Mary Brian and Edward Everett Horton are among those in a brilliant cast.

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"SHIRIN FARHAD"

At The West End Cinema

Madan's musical talkie "Shirin Farhad" is continued another week at the West-End Cinema, Lamington Road.

AT THE EXCELSIOR

Jack Buchanan In A Sparkling Comedy

"Man of Mayfair," the Paramount production, which will be showing at the Excelsior from Saturday, is a sparkling modern comedy about the amorous adventures of an English millianaire with a lovely dancer who leads a double life to conceal her success and fame from her mother. The picture is based on the famous story "A Child in Their Midst" by Mary Edginton.

Jack Buchanan, the popular English comedian who jumped to screen fame in "Monte Carlo" and "Paris," has the leading male role as a titled "Man about town" and Joan Barry is his leading lady. Nora Swinburne, heroine of "These charming people," Warwick Ward, one of the finest British actors, Ellalive Terriss and Lilian Braithwaite, both stage and screen celebrities, are also in the cast.

AT THE EMPIRE

"Night Raid In Paris"

"Night Raid in Paris" ("Un soir de raffle"), which Mr. E. Levy representing Osso Films will release at the Empire Theatre from to-day, is a remarkable film which has carned unstinted praise in Europe and America. A notable feature is that 75 per cent. of the film is action, only the remaining 25 per cent. being French dialogue which is explained by English titles on the screen. The French Consul has kindly consented to attend the opening show on Saturday.

It is a realistic picture of modern life in Paris, with its gaiety and pleasures, its poverty and heartaches. Against this colourful background, a romantic drama is enacted by Annabella, the lovely star with a golden voice, and Albert Prejan, a fine actor with the charm of a Maurice Chevalier, both of whom are in the front rank of French stars. Music, dancing and comedy further add to the entertainment value of the film.

The theme, centring around the romance between a boxer and a cabaret-singer, introduces many situations full of human touches, pathos, comedy and tragedy. The story develops to an intriguing complication, and the denouncement is both surprising and agreeable.

AT THE EMPRESS

Janet Gaynor And Charles Farrel Again

An old favourite is coming this week to the Empress Cinema, Lamington Road. This is "Sunny Side Up," the Fox picture starring the puopular screen couple Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell, with El Brendel, the famous comedian, Marjorie White and others in a splendid cast which includes a chorus of 100 dancing beauties.

Five delicious songs are sung by Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell including "I'm a dreamer, Aren't we all?" and "Sunny Side Up." There are several spectacular revue scenes, the most beautiful being "Pearl of old Japan" and the water carnival number. Janet Gaynor displays her versatility by doing a peppy jazz dance, besides singing in her delicately charming manner. She plays a comedy role, broad in spots and somtimes bordering on pathos. She sings, dances and talks with that touch of genius that has raised her to the top. It is a romance between a poor orphan girl and a young millionaire, and the wide divergence between their positions, lead to some very amusing situations.

AT EDWARD CINEMA

An Indian Film

"Flogged into Love," an Indian picture produced by the Surya Film Co., will be shown this week at the Edward Cinema, Kalbadevi Road.

The cast includes Bachoo and Chavan, the popular Indian stars. The story is full of court intrigues and other thrilling incidents and it shows how, in a situation created by warring interest, the ultimate triumph goes to a strong personality that is capable of understanding and realising the workings of the noblest and the meanest minds.

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T. T. RUWALA, Assistant Secretary.

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Raja Sir DALJIT SINGH, C.S.I., K.B.E.

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PRISONERS FOR ANDAMANS

WHO ARE THEY

Questions For Autumn Session Of Assembly

(By Mail.)

SIMLA, June 14.

The ground is being gradually prepared for the work to be done during the autumn session of the Legislative Assembly. A large number of questions have been given notice of by some of the members including Babu Gayaprasad Singh, Sardar Sant Singh, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed and Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah.

One question relates to the deportation this year of about a dozen Indian Students from America by the United States Government on the ground that they were virtually without funds and that the Brtish Embassy at Washington refused to give any money when approached by the United States Authorities for the cost of transporting them to India. Mr. Gayaprasad Singh asks who these students were, what part of India they belonged to and what steps, if any, the Government have taken in the matter.

NATIONAL FLAG.

Another relates to the forcible removal of National Flag from the premises of the All-India Spinners' Association, Behar Branch, at Muzaffargarh under the District Magistrate's order in spite of Sir James Crerar's declaration on February 3 "that the flying of any flag in itself is not illegal or seditious and that the action in the matter must depend largely on the particular circumstances." Mr. Gayaprasad asks the Government to explain the circumstances and the justification for the removal of the flag.

Relating to the deportation of certain class of prisoners to the Andamans which Sir Samuel Hoare referred in the House of Commons, Mr. Gayaprasad Singh asks for a full statement giving the number of prisoners, the nature of their offences, the term of their imprisonment and the dates of their deportation.

"BUY INDIAN".

Another interesting question relates to the recent arrest and subsequent release of two Hindu ladies in Delhi for distributing pamphlets urging people to use Indian goods. Mr. Gayaprasad wants to know what steps, if any, have been taken or propose to take to stop police acting in this unjust and stupid manner in arresting innocent persons and why no compensation has been paid to the ladies for unnecessary harassment, expense and trouble.

Sardar Sant Singh will ask interesting questions relating to the development of horticultural crops and fruit farming which offer great prospects for the uplift of the [illegible] suggests the [illegible] Committee to [illegible] help to the Pu[illegible] Association at [illegible] ing their difficu[illegible] caps against the [illegible] to the British Ra[illegible] fers alluring prospe[illegible] rection. Reduction [illegible] freights is also urged [illegible] the export of fruit.

RETRENCHMENT.

A large numbe[illegible] coming from var[illegible] late to the reac[illegible] ment on the pro[illegible] communities in [illegible] ces in India. Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed in this connection is to put a series of questions on retrenchment in Indian Railways and Sardar Harbans Singh will ask questions regarding representation of various communities in the Telegraph Department.

Dr. Ziauddin also proposes to ask a number of questions concerning the suicide of Mr. Azizul Haq in the lock-up in Delhi in March last.

Representation of Depressed Classes is the theme of Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah's questions. He urges on Government to issue instructions for including Depressed Classes as one of the units of Minority Communities and for according concessions to them given to other minorities. He asks the exact connotation of the term 'minority communities' and the reactions of retrenchment in disturbing communal balance.—A. P.

NOTES FROM KABUL

INDUSTRIAL & EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

"Islah" dated the 24th May contains the following:—

Prof. Ihsanul Haq who is attached to the Anjuman-e-Tablighiya-e-Hind, arrived in Kabul last week. He has come in connection with the movement to celebrate the Prophet's Day throughout the world of Islam The Professor will, after finishing his tour in Afghanistan, go to Turkey and visit Angora, Smyrna Bevint, Palestine, Hejaz and Yemen, and will then return to India via Iraq. The Professor suggest that arrangements should be made so that a full account of the Prophet's life might be read out to the audiences on the day set apart for the Prophet. We trust that the movement will prove a grand success in this country. The movement is timely indeed and no stone should be left unturned to secure the object in view

MEDICAL SCHOOL OPENED.

The same journal writes in its next issue:—

It is gratifying to learn that the Government is opening a school where young men will be taught the art of vaccination. Up till now we had no such institution and no experienced or trained vaccinators, with the result that so many children used to fall victims every year to the ravages of small-pox. We trust that one result of this school will be that loss of infant lives will be greatly checked

"Islah" dated the 26th May gives a list of the books that have either been translated or originally written under the auspicies of the Anjuman-e-Adabi of Kabul, founded three years ago. The number of books so far published or under preparation is more about two dozen inclusive of three monthlies. The books deal with various subjects, like history, religion, poetry, ethics, etc.

COAL-MINE DISCOVERED

A new coal-mine has been discovered at Farah Gard Ghor Bandra and is being exploited under the supervision of Muhammad Ihsanullah, a mineralogist of great promise. The quantity of coal so far obtained is being stocked at the central store-house for export purposes.

A mine containing amethyst has also been discovered near Kandhar. This stone has a value of its own in the whole work

There were heavy showers in Kandhar accompanied by hail-storms. The hail-stones were very big and were of the size of pigeon's eggs. Hundreds of goals and birds have been killed. These balls of hail could be seen even after the lapse of two days

"Islah" dated the 27th May contains as follows:—

A quantity of tobacco has been exported to a cigar-manufacturing company of France, with a view to finding out whether cigars can be made out of the same or not.

I. L. O. YEAR-BOOK 1931

Comprehensive Reference Book On Labour Questions

The International Labour Office has now in the press, and will publish very shortly, its yearly international survey of social policy and progress. This publication, which appeared for the first time last year under the title of the "Annual Review," is an offshoot of the Report presented annually to the International Labour Conference by the Director of the Office. In 1931 the report itself was lightened of documentary detail, in order the better to focus attention of the broad aspects of a few paramount problems and serve as a pivot for discussion in the Conference.

COMPENDIUM OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

For its second year of issue, this work appears under a new and more distinctive little the LL.O. Year-Book. "It is designed to provide for Governments, employers, workers, educationalists, and all others interested in industrial and labour questions, a compendium of the principal events and developmenuts during 1931 in the realm of economic and social affairs. It presents, in a condensed and ordered fashion, all the main facts relating to the activity of the International Labour Organisation and to the wide range of problems with which the Organisation is concerned, summarising the national and international legislation of the year and bringing out the trend of social policy, problem by problem and country by country.

The volume also attempts a detailed examination of economic indices, the monetary position, the financial position, statistics of world trade and production, statistics of incomes industrial organisation and many other problems, as well as those specifically relating to conditions of work, hours of work, industrial hygiene, accident prevention, work of women and children, social insurance, wages, measures against unemployment, organisation of employment exchanges, migration, and so forth.

In addition, the conditions of life of the workers, general and vocational education, the best use of leisure, housing, the co-operative movement, rights of association, profit sharing and co-partnership, collective agreements and the share of the workers in the general economic life of the nation are dealt with at length in several chapters.

The publication, which is stock-ed by the International Labour Office, New Delhi, will prove of great utility to those who wish to know how the various countries of the world are dealing with their common and their special economic and labour problems, and to what extent social progress persists in the face of financial difficulties and trade depression.

CRAWFORD MARKET STALLS

No Reduction Of Rent

In a letter to the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the stall-holders of the Arthur Crawford Markets state that most of them are the heirs of the original stall-holders of the markets who occupied the stalls from the very year of the opening of the Markets. From their personal experience they find that there has been a tendency on the part of the municipal authorities concerned to increase the rents of the stalls from time to time and they do not know of a single occasion when the rents have been reduced although the rents of residential quarters and other shops in the city have often fluctuated. The only favour shown to them by the Corporation was in the year 1924 when a proposal to increase the rents of the stalls was turned down by them.

The stall-holders point out that they have been also affected, like other persons, by the existing trade depression but the principal factors that have affected their business are the existence of a large number of squatters and hawkers and of the shop-keepers round about the market and in the city dealing in the same commodities as they are dealing in and paying lower rents or in some cases no rents at all. The petitioners now find themselves 'at the tether's end.' They request that taking all these things into consideration, the rents of their stalls may be reduced by at least 50 per cent., and add that a deputation of their representatives may be allowed to wait on the Standing Committee so that they may be able to explain the circumstances to the committee better.

Commenting on the above letter the Commissioner says:—The present rents were fixed as far back as 1921. An all-round increase of 10 per cent in the then existing rents was made then.

REVISED SCALES

This was the first revision of rent after 1890. The revised rents were much below the rents prevailing in the locality for similar shops. Since 1921 in spite of the inadequacy of the rents of the stalls, no revision has been made except in cases where stalls were sold by auction or where additional commodities were allowed to be sold.

The allegation made by the petitioners that the tendency on the part of the Municipal authorities has been to increase the rents of the stalls from time to time is thus unfounded. As regards their request for reduction, it will appear that the present rents are in themselves inadequate. There has been not only no general increase for the last ten years, but the rents last fixed were much below the rents then prevailing in the locality. There is therefore little scope for their reduction. On the contrary those rents would require to be increased, but owing to the present depression in trade I do not desire to submit proposals for any increase at present.

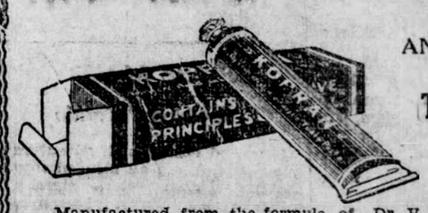
DOGS TRAINED AS GUIDES OF THE BLIND

Alsatian dogs are now trained to become the guides and friends of the blind.

With specially-constructed harness, the dogs lead blind people across the busiest of roads without fear of accident, pride shining in their eyes.

This is typical of the way in which dogs are proving to be "man's best friend," and when these splendid creatures are sick and suffering it is to human beings they look for help.

KOPRAN



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BRANCHES:—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra Gujranwalla, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang, Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgamery, Multan, City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshwar Cant., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MOTOR-CYCLE BANDITS' HALT FACTORY

Bandits have now taken to motor-cycle combinations!

Two men on such a machine drove up to the clothing factory of Mr. Isaac Bloom, in Burdett-road, Limehouse, E., recently, and stole an electric cutting machine.

Eight men who were working with Mr. Bloom in the workshop when the bandits appeared looked on helpless while one of the intruders held up the room with a pistol.

The other man seized the electric cutting machine, and together they rushed out of the premises, jumped on to the motor-cycle, and drove off in the direction of the main Barking road.

An hour after the raid someone telephoned Mr. Bloom, and said: "If you will give me the money I will return your cutting machine." Before Mr. Bloom could reply the speaker put up the receiver.

Describing the raid, Mr. Bloom said, the bandits were young and very tall.

DOCTOR'S PLEA FOR STERILISATION

Eminent medical men, a member of Parliament, and a barrister, urged the need for sterilisation being legalised.

"As a medical procedure, sterilisation is safe, effective in its purpose, and harmless in its results," said Dr. Langdon Down, addressing the Voluntary Eugenic Sterilisation Conference at Caxton Hall, Westminster.

Sir Thomas Horder, physician to the Prince of Wales, said the time had now come when sterilisation on eugenic grounds should be made legal.

Wing-Commander A.W.H. James, M.P., for Wellingborough, announced that he proposed to introduce a private member's Bill in the House of Commons to provide for voluntary sterilisation.

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"SLIMOIDS" are a combination of harmless ingredients scientifically prepared, and possessing properties unequalled for the speedy absorption of adipose tissue.

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In these days of tennis, golf and other out-door sports, the over-stout are at a grave disadvantage. At Dances too, the stout person cannot move with that ease and grace so fully enjoyed by those less fleshy. And in many other ways during every day life, those suffering from Obesity, through their enforced inactivity, are unable to extract the full enjoyment of life Re. 1-12-0 a bottle.

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From a formula by great Hakim Jamaspa.

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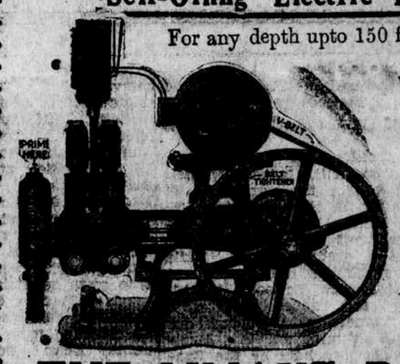

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I am a German and was led to use your soap in Munich, Germany, by an advertisement I read in an Indian Paper.

I am a scientist and have devoted years of study to the functions of the human skin.

I find that soaps made of animal fats, however excellent, are a source of great danger as they clog the pores and retard the free flow of perspiration from the skin.

I have tested by personal use and chemical experiment your soaps exclusively made from vegetable oils and can say with authority that, far from clogging the pores, the oleaginous substances assist the flow of perspiration, thus freeing the channels from deleterious foul matter and the balasmic effect of the oils used promotes the tone of the skin.

I would unhesitatingly give your soap No. 1 the place of honour as a beauty soap.

As a hair wash, for promoting and eliminating dandruff, it can rank with the best soaps. Its daily use should form an item of every woman's toilet and even of the sterner sex.

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How Nature Makes New Complexions.

It is well known that the human skin is constantly undergoing a shearing down and building up process. With advancing years or waning vitality this tissue-change lags; the lifeless, soiled surface skin stays on so long that its owner gets a "poor complexion."

Common sense tells us this dead skin cannot be enlivened or beautified by any cosmetic, lotion or powder. The natural thing to do is to actually remove the offensive skin—remove the bad complexion. It has been found that ordinary Mercolized Wax completely absorbs the devitalized skin, in minute particles, so gently, gradually as to cause no inconvenience. Mercolized Wax, which any chemist can supply, is put on at night like cold cream, and washed off in the morning. If you would have a brilliantly beautiful and youthful complexion, just use this simple treatment.

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EDUCATIONAL REFORMS

New Era Coming In America

STUDENTS HANDLED BETTER

Experimentation appears to be a dominant characteristic of American education to-day. Is this because, as is sometimes said, the educators have lost the path?

The president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Mr. Henry Suzzallo, thinks not, and gives his explanation in the following article, which is taken from his annual report:

The wide range of school performances which we observe in the United States is not the result of a confused professional mind, as some critics superficially assume; it is a clear indication that America is a huge social laboratory in which thousands of sincere, if not always well-advised and well-controlled, experiments are being conducted. . . . .

Our national school system, on all the age levels which it serves, has a greater and more varied school population than other national systems. . . . .

Greatly expanded attendance means more different types of human abilities and interest to be satisfied, more different kinds of social careers to be served. . . . . Educational reforms begin. New courses in liberal education multiply. New types of professional schools are added. New academic elections and privileges are provided. The educational institution has merely proceeded to experiment in the American way in the solution of its new problems, multiplying its devices and procedures in the hope of coping with the situation.

Thus the larger the segment of the social population enrolled in school, the more apparent are the evidence of complexity and confusion. An expanded school population on any age level ultimately forces experimentation and gives the transient impression of confusion.

THE PATH AHEAD.

The way out of this kind of confusion is certainly not in the direction of a return to a simpler nineteenth-century procedure, for an expanded twentieth-century college population is at school. Nor is the way out to say that types of mind that find the old academic purposes and procedures uncongenial shall not be educated. New human wants must be served by new curricula and new methods of instruction, both well differentiated from the old and traditional provisions.

The answer is not to be found in loosening old standards, but in differentiating the needs of the newly enrolled population and establishing clear, from education procedures, and standards which apply to each of them. Holding tightly to both old and new educational purposes, each measure of fitness should be held to its appropriate place. Scrambling students instead of differentiating them is the one unforgivable confusion in the present transitional period of education. From all the other confusions, largely the incidents of a readjustment period, the scientific movement in education promises us escape. The new tests, which attempt to appraise academic and vocational aptitude and measure college achievement, offer us simplification of college organization through differentiation—a sounder ground than we have ever had before.

SPECIALIZATION.

The organization of a personnel administration for the purpose of getting a better segregation and distribution of students is merely a first, but important, step in bringing order but of confusion in our higher schools. It aims to place students in their proper pews but the university organization must provide the necessary pews, as different as the capacity and quality of students.

The provisions are not, however, to be as endless as the students who may enroll. Higher education is not merely a personal service; essentially it is a social service, and this purpose dominates. The quantity and quality of specialized services which our social civilization requires are necessarily restricted. Open opportunity under free competition for a limited number of school places in specialized higher education is the social programme to which American higher education is yearly more completely committing itself.

But the final selections will not be made with favour. Economic and social handicaps in such competitions must be greatly reduced if they cannot be eliminated completely. Society is entitled to the discovery and use of the best minds in its total social population those best fitted by nature, rearing, interest and zeal for the specialized, expert services which constitute professional life in our civilization.

CHANGING WORLD.

Our schools exist in, and ought to be devised to serve, our American civilization, as it changes. We live in a changing world and an educational system which does not constantly readjust itself puts a heavy charge on persons who become socially maladjusted and on the community as a whole, which always pays a price for the evil consequences of an ineffectively conducted civilization.

No school system can keep up to the minute, but it can give its students a projective efficiency which will enable them to keep up to the minute. The American school system has already begun to respond to this need. It does not treat the period of life which it controls as the whole of education—a too frequent implication of common speech. Instead, it assumes that the school cannot teach the student all he ought to know, appreciate and command. It emphasizes self-education in school as well as continuing self-education after schooling is done. It tries to make an independent, self-directing and self-educating student. . . .

All these symptoms of reform move in the direction of making higher education a better instrument for developing citizens and specialists who can effectively participate in a rapidly changing civilization, directing or co-operating as individuals or as members of groups in giving desirable direction to impending change.

LIFE INSURANCE

There are three dangers which prevent an earning member from saving enough money for an emergency.

These are impecunious relations, needy friends and a pliable temperament inclined to spend what little spare money one has on hand.

The surest and the best manner in which such savings can be disposed of is in a life insurance policy.

Monies invested in a life insurance policy are out of the reach of any one including the insured himself.

Modern civilization has yet to invent a better institution than life insurance companies to protect savings of individuals and conserve the wealth of nations.

Life Insurance Companies everywhere are considered to be large financial institutions and all leaders in different walks of life always eulogise the services rendered to the people by life insurance companies.

By insuring one's life, one not only insures his earning capacity but what is more, insures a competence to the limit of one's capacity.

Conserve your savings; ensure your future by insuring with Indian Life Insurance Companies. In that way you will be rendering a double service—a service to yourself and your dependents and a real service to the nation at large.

(Issued by)

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES ASSOCIATION
BOMBAY.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN BRITAIN

GOOD RECORD OF ACADEMIC SUCCESS TO THEIR CREDIT

LONDON, June 3.
(By Air Mail.)

A report on the work of the Education Department of the Office of the High Commissioner for India, for the Academic year ended 30th September 1931 published to-day shows that the total number of Indian students at Universities and Colleges etc. in Great Britain during the season 1930-31 was 1891. Of these there were in attendance at Oxford 42, Cambridge 111, Glasgow 83, Edingburgh 138, University College London 144, Kings College London 74, School of Tropical Studies 93, Sheffield [illegible] College Dublin 13. The [illegible] students on the books of Court reading [illegible]

LARGEST [illegible]

It is [illegible] Indian [illegible] proport[illegible] seas w[illegible] sities [illegible] acade[illegible] of stu[illegible] tish [illegible] and [illegible] Of [illegible] dic[illegible] ma[illegible] fr[illegible] 21[illegible]

land, 190 from Australia and 134 from New Zealand.

EXCELLENT RECORD

The Indian Students at the various Universities, Colleges and Educational Institutions have again to their credit an excellent record of academic and other successes. No fewer than 215 First Degrees were obtained including 16 for First Class Honours whilst over 250 students were awarded Diplomas in various subjects such as Education, Engineering and Medicine. Perhaps even more striking are the successes of post graduate students engaged in research or advanced work, five obtaining the high distinction of D. Sc., 42 of the Ph. D. Degree 11 the M. Sc. Degree and about 20 various other high degrees in Medicine, Technology, Education and Law. No less than 10 students including two women obtained the high Professional distinction of Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons.

The subjects for which students [illegible]arded grants in aid in[illegible]rature, Indian Philo[illegible]n Tariff, X-radiation, [illegible] Oils, Plant Patho[illegible]stronomy, South In[illegible] Indian Foreign Trade, animal Nutrition, and Chemical Technology.

EFFECT OF G. M. C. DECISION

The decision of the General Medical Council to withdraw their recognition for the purposes of registration in this country of Indian Medical Degrees has led to subsequent increase in the number of students from India who are seeking admission to Hospital Medical Schools in this country for short refresher courses, generally to prepare for the final examination in Medicine or Surgery held by the Examining Board in England or for some similar professional qualification which when obtained will enable them to proceed to a post graduate diploma course. As in the past practically all these applicants seek admission to one of the London schools of Medicine.

DIFFICULTIES IN SECURING PPRACTICAL TRAINING

The Education Department in collaboration with the India Store Department continues to make arrangements for placing students in factories and works for practical training, in various branches of engineering and technology. There has been no falling off in the number of requests for such training. On the other hand, owing to the continuance of the general depression in trade in more pronounced from it has become increasingly difficult to obtain openings for such training. Nevertheless, the firms concerned have been most sympathetic and it has been found possible to secure facilities for practical training for most of the Indian students for whom requests were made to the High Commissioner during the year. The number of cases in which facilities were availed of was 149 as follows:—Civil Engineering, 11; Mechanical Engineering, 36; Electrical Engineering 41; Automobile Engineering 4; Marine Engineering 3; Aviation 10; Railway traffic 15; Railways (other branches) 16; Printing 4; Various Technological subjects 9.

Parents and Guardians in India are sometimes glad to take advantage of the organisation maintained by the Department for supervising the education of young students entrusted to the charge of High Commissioner. Regulations have been framed showing the conditions that must be complied with before a student can be accepted for supervision and indicate methods usually adopted in the exercise of these supervisory functions.

DEPARTMENT'S "SOCIAL AND WELFARE" WORK.

In regard to social and welfare work the Department had, as in previous years, to deal with numerous cases of illness and destitution. Wherever possible an officer of the Department visited the students who were seriously ill and made arrangements for suitable medical treatment or if necessary for removal to hospital. Various students who had lost touch with relatives at home were traced and about a dozen students who were totally destitute were repatriated, the cost of the passages either being defrayed by relatives in India or by an advance from the Indian Students' Loan Fund Committee. Cases of students who had got into serious financial difficulties were also dealt with and remittances from India arranged to settle the debts and provide return passages. It is gratifying to know that parents and guardians in India are utilising to an increasing extent the services of the Department to deal with cases in this manner.

DANGER OF SENDING UNQUALIFIED MEN.

In his report for the year 1928 and 1929 the Head of the Department drew attention to the large number of unqualified students who each year appeared to leave their homes in India with little or no idea of the exact purpose of their proposed training in Great Britain or of the use to which they are to put it on their return to their own country. There are definite signs of improvement for the number of students who do not leave India until they have taken a degree at one of their own Universities is happily increasing. But it is still unfortunately true that each year a great proportion of those who come would have been better advised to stay in their own country and to seek at their own Universities the higher education which they laudably desire.

READY WELCOME FOR PICKED MEN.

The remedy for this state of affairs, it is pointed out, lies in India itself. Everything possible should be done by Government by the Universities, by the press, above all by leaders of thought and opinion to discourage this migration of so many of the young men of India during the best and most formative period of their lives. It is perhaps desirable indeed sometimes essential for the picked men, those who have already done good work at their own Universities to leave in order to have the benefit of Western scholarship and Research. For such men there is always a ready welcome. But it is especially to be hoped that a large proportion of the younger students will come to realise that they can best serve India and themselves if they continue to stay in their own country and to seek in their own Universities the training and opportunities which will best equip them for a successful career.

A SUGGESTION.

The Head of the Department says it cannot be too often repeated that parents and guardians are guilty of serious negligence which may have the most unfortunate consequences if they allow their sons or wards to leave India without having first undergone a strict medical examination and if they fail to send punctually and regularly the remittances necessary to ensure reasonable comfort and security and the completion within the minimum period of the desired course of study or training.—Reuter.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Incorporated in India 1874.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

1931 RESULTS.

New Business: 26,486 Policies assuring Rs. 535 Lakhs.
Net Interest Income: Rs. 57 Lakhs.
Total Premium Income: Rs. 187 Lakhs.
Claims Paid: 3,877 for Rs. 86 Lakhs.
Loans to Policyholders: 11,130 for Rs. 44 Lakhs.
Funds Increased to nearly Rs. 11½ Crores.
Policies in Force: 1,90,713 assuring with Bonuses Rs. 41 Crores.

ALL THE OPERATIONS INVOLVED IN THE ABOVE CONDUCTED AT THE LOW EXPENSE RATIO OF 21.4% OF THE PREMIUM INCOME.

The MAGNITUDE of this GREAT INDIAN COMPANY'S OPERATIONS CAN BE JUDGED BY THESE FIGURES, AS CAN ALSO ITS

ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT.

ON ITS PAST RECORD AND ITS FUTURE PROSPECTS ALIKE

THE ORIENTAL CLAIMS

THE INCREASING SUPPORT OF ALL PATRIOTIC INDIANS WHO DESIRE TO SEE AN INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY numbered among the GREAT INSURANCE INSTITUTIONS of the WORLD.

Applications for further information should be addressed to :

The Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay

or to any of the Company's other offices as undernoted:

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Ajmer	Colombo	Kuala Lumpur	Nagpur	Singapore
Allahabad	Dacca	Lahore	Patna	Sukkur
Bangalore	Delhi	Lucknow	Poona	Trichinopoly
Bareilly	Gauhati	Madras	Raipur	Trivandrum
		Mandalay	Ranchi	Vizagapatam

TY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

ndu—Jeth Shood 12, 1988.
rsi—Deh 15, 1301.
uslim—Safar 13, 1351.
nrise—6hr. 2m.
nset—7hr. 18m.
igh tide—12-08, 23-48
wtide—5-03 18-16
ses of the Moon: Full to-day
h. 8m. p. m. Last quarter
th June 2h. 6m. a. m. New
oon 4th July 3h. 50m. a. m.
st quarter 11th July 3h. 37m.
m.

AILY AMUSEMENTS

KCELSIOR—"MAN OF MAY-FAIR
ily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
atinee, Saturday: 4 p.m.
atinee, Sunday: 4 p.m.
IPIRE—"NIGHT RAID IN PARIS"
ily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
atinee, Saturday: 4 p.m.
atinee, Sunday: 4 p.m.
RESS—"SUNNY SIDE UP"
ily at 6 and 8 p.m.
tinee, Saturday: 4 p.m.
tinee, Sunday: 4 p.m
TOL—"THE GUARDSMAN"
ly at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
tinee, Saturday: 4 p.m.
tinee, Sunday: 4 p.m.
LTO—"THE ROGUE SONG"
ly at 6-30 and 10 p.m
tinee, Saturday: 4 p.m.
tinee, Sunday: 4 p.m.
ra Show on Sunday 10 a.m.
HE—"THE FRONT PAGE"
ly at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
tinee, Saturday: 3-30 p.m.
tinee, Sunday: 3-30 p.m.
nday Morning Show at 10 a.m.
LLINGTON—"WHITE DEVIL"
ly at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
tinee, Saturday: 4 p.m.
tinee, Sunday: 4 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

perscribed Mails for Singa- and Japan per S S "Shunko u" will be closed at the Gene- Post Office at 3 p.m. on Mon- the 20th instant.

THE GATHA SOCIETY

meeting of the Gatha Society be held on Monday, at 6 p.m.) at the K R Cama Oriental itute's Hall. Mr. A K Vesa- la will read a paper in Eng- on "The meaning of the word har according to Aga Poure voud."

HONOUR OF PRESIDENT, SYRIAN REPUBLIC

aughter Holds Reception At The Taj

egum Fatma Sherifa Izzet ha held a reception last ht at the Taj Mahal Hotel in our of the election of her her His Excellency M. A. Izzet ha as the President of the ian Republic.

mong those who accepted her itation to dinner were the nch Consul and Madame Cha- , the American Consul, the han Consul, the German Con- the Italian Consul, Sir Cur- hoy Ibrahim, Bart., Mr. and . and Miss Sultan Chinoy, Mr. G. Horniman, Mr. S. Jepson, Begum of Janjira, Dr. and . Sayani, Mr. and Mrs. Eb- im Currimbhoy Mr. Fazzee mmin, Mr. Abdul Kader, and J. B. Desai.

t was significant of the occa- n that the menu card was orated with the figures of the ian national flag and the nch flag intertwined together.

A TALE OF CONVERSION

Peon, Silver And Notes

BOMBAY, Friday.

Sundaram Tukaram was arrested this morning by the city police in connection with the theft of Rs. 2,200.

The police, applying for a remand of the accused to custody before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, stated that one Pandurang was given silver coins of the value of Rs. 2,200 by his master to be converted into currency notes at the Imperial Bank. The accused, on returning from the Imperial Bank, went to his master in an excited mood and informed him that on his way back he was seized by two men at Pherozsha Mehta Road, and was forcibly removed in a taxi to the Red Gate. He was there thrown out of the car, and the currency notes were taken away by the assailants.

A complaint was lodged with the police, whose injuries showed that the story given by Pandurang was false and concocted. It appears that Pandurang had previously arranged with Sundaram for the disposal of the currency notes. The police recovered nearly Rs. 2,150 from the accused.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to police custody.

SCUFFLE IN SWIMMING BATH

Accused Fined Rs. 30

BOMBAY, Friday.

The story of a scuffle in the Back Bay Swimming Bath was related to-day in the court of the Presidency Magistrate, third court, when the case in which Mr. Abbert Macmull charged Mr. Joe Hilel with assault came up for hearing.

The complainant, in his evidence stated that he went to the Back Bay Swimming Bath on May 5. The accused was also there. The accused, he said began to give him duckings in jokes. The complainant was nearly suffocated, when he pushed the accused, and in doing so, the swimming garments of the accused were slightly torn. The accused demanded Rs. 20/ for his garments, which the complainant refused. The accused, he said, would not allow him to go unless the money was paid. The accused is then stated to have assaulted him.

The accused pleaded not guilty, and stated that the complainant called him a "loafer." He therefore hit him, when the complainant raised his hand to strike him (accused). The accused again hit the complainant.

The magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 30/

CONGRESSMEN RELEASED AND RE-ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Friday.

Messrs. M. M. Gandhi, H. M Khakar, Raghuram S. Giri, Ramgopal Baldeo Dhool, Ram Rao Anandrao Mahatre, and Krishna Vithoo Maleka, who were arrested some time back under the Emergency Powers Ordinance were released this afternoon on parole.

Mr. R. S. Giri and R A Mhatre were re-arrested as soon as they left the Police Commissioner's office as they failed to report themselves to the police within the time mentioned in the order served on them.

DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE

President-elect Expected In Bombay On 25th June

Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, M.L.A., is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 25th instant by the Madras Express to preside over the 10th session of the All-India Depressed Classes Conference which opens at Opera House on 25th inst. Many Hindu Institutions of Bombay have expressed their desire to welcome Rao Bahadur Rajah on his arrival in Bombay and also join the procession.

Several Institutions are arranging a "pan-supari" gathering, etc., to Rao Bahadur Rajah.

Those Hindu Samaj Institutions who are willing to join the welcome procession, or want to invite him to pan-supari gatherings should write to the Secretary, Reception Committee, A.I.D. Conference, Khatau Makanji Wadi, Girgoan Bombay 4, in order to enable him to fix the programme.

Missing In The Riot

Anxious inquiries from the friends and relatives of the following persons who are reported to be missing during the riot are received by the Secretary of Hindu Relief Committee. Any information about them may be given to the Hindu Relief Committee.

1. Mrs. Champa Champaji (30) 2 Miss Hira Champaji, (6) 3. Miss Mani Champaji(3½); 4. Mr. Narayan Shivram Jadhav (28) 5. Mr. Harikisan Jamnadas 6. Mr. Ramchandra Waman Satarkar (45) 7. Mr. Maganlal Mohanlal Kapadia; 8. Mr. Aba, (18).

UDAIPUR TO BOMBAY ON CYCLE

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. Panna Lal Madan Sing Kathi, a student of the Maharana's College, Udaipur, arrived here yesterday on cycle from Udaipur visiting en route Neemuch, Rutlam, Dhar, Indore Mhow, Dhulia, Nasik and other places. He had a pleasant journey throught out. The distance from Udaipur to Bombay is about 700 miles and in spite of midsummer heat of Central India, Mr. Kathai took only ten days to finish the journey

MAHILA SEVA MANDAL

Industrial School At Parel And Girgaon

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Industrial School of the Mahila Seva Mandal of the Social Service League, at Parel and Girgaon have reopened after the Summer Vacation, from Monday the 13th of June. Education is imparted in different courses such as sewing and cutting, embroidery, needle-work, handicrafts and instructions in these subjects are given both in theory and practice according to regular syllabus prepared in consultation with experts. Those who want to join either of these schools are requested to register their names at an early date.

Late Sir Dorab Tata

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, have passed the following resolution of condolence:—

"The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, have learnt with great regret the news of the sad death of Sir Dorab Tata. In Sir Dorab Tata, the country has lost a distinguished industrialist, an able businessman, and a great philanthropist. The Committee offer their respectful sympathy to his bereaved family."

FELL FROM FOOTBOARD

BOMBAY, Friday.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the coroner's jury to-day regarding the death of a Hindu cooli, Anand Nathu.

Anand was travelling on the foot-board of a municipal lorry last Wednesday. While the lorry was passing along Hains Road he fell down from the board and sustained severe injuries. He was removed to the J.J. Hospital where he died on Thursday morning.

Business As Usual At Bombay G. P. O.

With effect from Monday 20th instant, the Bombay General Post Office and its town sub offices will revert to the normal business hours in existence before the disturbances with the exception of (1) Mandvi; (2) Chinchbander; (3) P. Dock; (4) Masjid; (5) Umarkhadi; which will continue to work with restricted hours of business as already notified.

The Barbhai Moholla and Null Bazar post offices will remain closed until further notice.

POLICE KEEP A WATCH IN LOCALITY

Four More Persons Arrested

BOMBAY, Friday.

Three more arrests including two Parsis, two South Indians and and one Gujarati were effected by the C.I.D. in connection with raid. The C.I.D. officials, after an exhaustive search kept a couple of constables inside the room. The room was bolted from inside and also locked from outside.

ARRESTED FOUR PERSONS

Abaut 2 p.m. two Parsis and two South Indians, who were alleged to have taken a leading part in the distribution of "Congress Bulletins," knocked at the door. The police constables, opened the door and arrested them.

BIG HAUL OF "BULLETINS"

Deputy-Inspector Choudhari and a few constables were keeping a watch in the locality and at about 3-30 p.m. a taxi-car halted in front of the building the officer immediately appeared on the scene and arrested a Gujarati who was inside the car. The car, when searched was found to contain nearly 3000 copies of "Congress Bulletins."

ANDHERI DEFAMATION CASE

Judgement Reserved On Revisional Application

THANA, June 17.

The revisional application in the Andheri Defamation Case which was filed by Mr. Joseph P. D'Mello against his Vicar Rev P. E. Fernandez and dismissed undersection 203 of the C.P.C came up for hearing to-day before Mr. R S Bavdekar, Session Judge, Thana.

Mr. M M. Karbari, Advocate, on behalf of the applicant reiterated the arguments set forth in his revisional application and further urged that the burden lay on the opponent to prove his privilege as he had not denied the allegations in the plaint, about the use of "bad language."

Mr. G C O'Gorman, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Jos. Alex Dias of Messrs. Dias & Company attorneys for the defendant cited a recent High Court decision where the Chief Justice said "Bad language which is meaningless can only be regarded as insulting if the circumstances make it so. Even if in this case there was a technical offence under section 504 it is clearly not a case in which the Criminal Courts should have been approached. I therefore think the circumstances are covered by the provisions of Section 95, and he referred to Indian Law Reporter, Bombay Series, Emperor versus Phillip Rangel, April 1932."

He further asked what possible advantage could be derived by a further trial.

The learned judge reserved judgment.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.
New York, June 17.

Previous Closing	3.65
To-day's Closing	3.61 7/8

T.T. ON NEW YORK.
London, June 17.

Previous Closing	3.65½
To-day's Opening	3.64 5/8
To-day's Closing	3.62

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER
New York, June 17.

Previous Closing Rate	5.43
To-day's Opening Rate	5.40
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	5.40
Difference	—.03

BROACH EXPECTATION.

July/August	Rs. 160
April/May	Rs. 173

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER
Liverpool, June 17.

Previous Closing Rate	3.97
To-day's Opening Rate	3.93
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	4.06
Difference	+.99

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, June 17.

Silver Ready	16 15/16
Difference	+2 Annas.
Silver Forward	17
Difference	+2 Annas.

Market:—Speculators Buying.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, June 17.

1st Settlement	56	2	0
2nd Settlement	56	2	0
3rd Settlement	56	6	0
4th Settlement	28	3	0

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

THE PRIZE PICTURE OF THE YEAR!

The FIRST screen appearance of

Alfred LUNT AND Lynn FONTANNE

By the Courtesy of the Theatre Guild Inc.

in a Picturization of Their Greatest Stage Success

"But my dear, you couldn't disguise your kiss—it was so entirely your own!"

Unanimously awarded by critics and public everywhere as the most magnificent performance in the finest picture of the year.
The gay naughty Molnar plot, the deft and alluring acting of the prides of the Theatre Guild, the excellent direction and setting—all combine to make this a picture "that must be seen!"

With
ROLAND YOUNG
ZASU PITTS

The GUARDSMAN

By the courtesy of the Theatre Guild, Inc., in a Picturization of their greatest stage success.

From the play by Ferenc Molnar. Screen play by Ernest Vajda. Continuity by Claudine West. Directed by SIDNEY FRANKLIN.

A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER TRIUMPH!

Also Showing a Colorine Novelty "Crazy House"
A Musical Hit!

YOUTHS' BID FOR WORLD PEACE

Mr. R. Chatterjee On "Neighbourliness Of Religions

BOMBAY, Friday.

It is the young who have got ideas, energy and idealism and can think better in their early age and add something substantial to the comparative betterment of the world. The founders of the greatest religions of the world have always come from amongst the young" declared Babu Ramananda Chatterjee, Brahmo Leader and the editor of the "Modern Review" in the course of a lecture on "Neighbourliness of Religions" this evening at the Prarthana Samaj Hall.

BUILDING NEW WORLD.

He said, he knew that the present youth were sick of the old way of doing things. They are out to have International Brotherhood and world peace and are out to build the world anew.

"As the youth are ready to discard religion as it is the reason for wars are they ready to discard Politics or Economics also."? The young believed in scientific advancement. But do they know that the greatest abettor of suicidal wars are the scientists who work as mercenaries of Warlords.

"My personal dream is that as years pass the different religions will come closer and in fraternal essentials they will be one. There will be only one religion although the forms might be different," concluded the speaker.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting came to a close.

PATHE CINEMA

DAILY 6-30 & 10: MAT. SAT., SUN. & THURS. 3-30.
SUNDAY MORNING SHOW 10 A.M.

MURDERER ESCAPES!

SIRENS SCREAM, MACHINE GUNS SPUTTER AS A MAN HUNT BEGINS, AND CRACK REPORTERS PAINT THE TOWN RED WITH THE SCOOP OF THE YEAR.

THE MOST AMAZING DRAMATIC THRILL THE SCREEN HAS KNOWN

THE FRONT PAGE

WITH

ADOLPHE MENJOU, PAT O'BRIEN,

MARY BRIAN, EDWARD EVERETT HORTON, GEORGE E. STONE, MAE CLERK AND SLIM SUMMERVILLE

A UNITED ARTISTS SUPER.

PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE

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1932 DERBY

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THE RIALTO

DAILY 3 SHOWS AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
MORNING SHOW AT 10 ON SUN.

The Star of the Metropolitan Opera in an Immortal Singing Masterpiece!

Lawrence TIBBETT in The Rogue Song

GORGEOUS BALLETS TO SEE
GLORIOUS SONGS TO HEAR AND
A STORY THAT WILL GRIP
YOUR SOUL!

Entirely in Technicolour

8— SONG HITS —8

WITH
Catherine Dale Owen
Stan Laurel—Oliver Hardy

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1932

BOUND TO FAIL

The whole world will agree with the opening sentences of Mr. MacDonald's speech at the Lausanne Conference that in this crisis there is no France, Italy, Germany or Britain. In fact it is a world crisis and must be tackled by all the nations, because it is "nothing less than the system which is crumbling under foot". All countries, all the nations of the world in fact, are now equally suffering from the crisis, whether their coffers are bursting with gold and silver or are empty. The Lausanne Conference is a purely European Conference and was originally intended to deal not only with reparations, but also with other "financial and economic difficulties which are responsible for and prolong the present world crisis." The three classes of such questions are monetary policy, the general debt situation and the world commercial policy.

LIVING ON CONFERENCES.

After the completion of the Lausanne Conference Mr. MacDonald proposes to hold another Conference in which America will take part. It will be an international economic conference to consider the "methods to stabilise world commodity prices." The two conferences are complementary to each other and one without the other cannot complete the task of terminating the present crisis. The United States have studiously kept aloof from the Lausanne Conference, not because they are not concerned with it, but because they feel that in the present mood of the European politicians it is futile for them to come forward with any proposal for cancelling the War debts. The United States may be willing to consider this question, but only on two conditions: (1) Such a concession must follow and not be a condition of a final reparations settlement. (2) It must be a part of and not a substitute for a general programme of reconstruction. It is natural that the United States should ask Europe to settle her differences first before approaching America with a request for either revision or cancellation of War debts.

FRANCE AND REPARATIONS.

It is not definitely known what the French attitude will be at Lausanne, whether France will demand her full pound of flesh or will arrive at some revised settlement with Germany on the question of reparations. The British Premier has already warned Germany against any unilateral repudiation, since the problem must be dealt with as a whole. What is essential now is a bold policy which will embrace the whole world in its scope and is not narrow and selfish in its conception. The economic conditions are definitely getting worse everywhere, whether in Europe or Asia or America, and the world is now faced with a catastrophe unless the politicians at Lausanne can come to an agreement. We doubt whether an agreed settlement will emerge from these deliberations, for there are too many conflicting interests, jealousies, trade rivalries and suspicions. The figures of unemployed are rising everywhere. Mr. MacDonald's figure errs on the side of moderation, for it does not include the millions and millions of starving people in Asia, Africa and America, who are all equally suffering from the world depression. European politicians still think of the world problems in terms of European conditions, and as far as they are concerned Asia and Africa might not exist at all. The Lausanne Conference will not be able to fulfil the objects it has in view unless it tackles the question of disarmament and comes to a satisfactory decision.

INEVITABLE.

England is making desperate attempts to improve her economic condition by holding a number of Conferences. She is preparing herself for the Imperial Conference at Ottawa to try to arrive at an understanding with the Dominions on the question of Empire trade. The present crisis can never be solved by these measures; they are at the best stopgap arrangements. What is required is a broad, statesmanlike policy which will embrace the whole world and not particular nations or countries. But no effort will be complete unless the crushing burden of armaments is removed. Only when the European nations are able to settle all these difficult questions can they approach America with their joint request for a revision of War debts. We have little hope of such a settlement being arrived at, for there are too many obstacles in the way. The American attitude may be summed up in Senator Borah's words: "Unless the fundamental questions which inhere in the European situation can be adjusted it is not within the power of the United States, however liberal and generous its policy may be, to reconstruct, reanimate or rebuild Europe in the slightest degree. If these matters are adjusted, then a wholly different problem is presented." We believe the whole problem hinges not only on the question of debts, but even more on disarmament. The Lausanne Conference is bound to end in dismal failure, in spite of the high-sounding and woolly platitudes of Mr. MacDonald, because the Tories are strongly opposed to any reduction in England's military and naval strength.

Need Of The Moment

It is significant that not a single Muslim leader of note in India came forward to endorse the manifesto which was anonymously published a few days ago in London, purporting to have been issued by "leading Muslims in India." The "Mussalman," a jealous champion of Muslim rights, indignantly observes that, if the authors of the manifesto "are ashamed to disclose their identity," it is so much the better. Mr. Asaf Ali, the well-known Nationalist Muslim leader of Delhi, trounces these mysterious leaders more severely, saying that self-respecting Muslims would refuse to parade "loyal services" as the price of what is their birthright. He expresses what we believe to be the sentiment of self-respecting Muslims in the following spirited lines:

> It may not appear humiliating to ultra-loyalists to strive to win crumbs by selling self-respect, but the world that watches around cannot but feel nauseated by such manifestations. There are Mussalmans enough in India who know that they have to live by sheer merit alongside other fellow-Indians and to whom spoon-feeding is the surest sign of incapacity, whose first loyalty is to the country of their birth and who are afraid of nobody's aggression.

A BASELESS FEAR.

The desperate attempts that are now being made by some of those who claim to speak for minority communities to secure special advantage for their respective communities are due partly to the vain fear of the domination of the majority community in the future but mainly to the selfish intrigues of some of the minority leaders. The fear of Hindu domination was at first urged as a pretext for demanding special rights as safeguards. But the persistent repetition of that pretext and the incessant longing for safeguards seem to have had an unfortunate hypnotic effect upon many, to whom the fear may now be quite real. The fear, however, is baseless. In self-governing India, the parties will be formed, as all the world over, mainly on economic and political grounds, each important party including representatives of most communities. In these circumstances it will be impossible for any one community to threaten the interests of another. In any case, Muslims, who are certainly not a small or a weak community and who, even when they were a handful in India centuries ago, more than held their own and built a vast empire, ought to dismiss all craven fears of Hindu domination. As Mr. Asaf Ali puts it, "A population of seven crores is not an easy morsel for the most aggressive in the world."

LIMIT OF DEGRADATION.

It is surely the limit of degradation for any community to say that it would rather accept alien domination than face even the negligible chance of domination by a sister community. But why raise the bogey of communal domination at all when the current history of the whole world proclaims in a most unmistakable manner that the major conflicts of the future are bound to be on economic grounds, between the "Haves" and the "Have-Nots"? Is is impossible for the intelligent among the communalists to see the significance of the fact that Zamindars and the "large-stakeholders" of all communities are making common cause to perpetuate all their privileges, however unconscionable?

It is an open secret that several of the communalist leaders are only intriguing to safeguard their individual and class interests by exploiting communal bigotry. But the masses are awaking to the danger of their economic rights being threatened by communal squabbles. This awakening can and will be spread by persistent propaganda. But the urgent need of the moment is for Congress leaders to make one more honest attempt to bring about a settlement. If that is done by the Nationalist leaders who are out of jail, we feel confident that they will make incredible progress towards a settlement.

TORCH BEARER OF REFORM

In the "Memories of My Life and Times in the Days of My Youth" (Modern Book Depot, Calcutta, Rs. 5), the late Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, whose death, India mourned only a few days ago, graphically described his early struggles with orthodoxy in the realms of social reform, before he sprang into the public horizon as a standard-bearer of aggressive and intensive nationalism. Before that he was known in Bengal more as an earnest social reformer who had worked and greatly sacrificed in the cause of his principles, which he held so dear. The earnestness of his faith will be obvious when we mention that he broke with his father over his reformist faith and tried to eke out a precarious livelihood in Calcutta in various ways. But his poverty did not daunt him and he steadfastly followed the course which he had chalked out for himself in his youth. That shows his abiding faith and readiness to follow the path of his conscience in face of obloquy, poverty and what was worse, social ostracism.

The book covers that part of Bepin Chandra Pal's life, when his fame was only provincial. When he plunged into all-India politics his fame as an orator of transcendent merit, with power to thrill and hold audiences spread far and wide and he carried the torch of intellectual revolt from province to province and from town to town. But the present book does not cover that second and greater epoch of his life—that epoch by which posterity will remember him better. With the starting of Non-Co-operation, which revolutionised the old technique of political agitation and thought and brought into play something live, something earnest, new, unknown and unpractised, this apostle of new nationalism lagged behind and was almost forgotten, like many of the older stalwarts.

The present volume ends with Mr. Pal's reconciliation with his old and almost dying father. The book is of great value to the public more as an authentic history of Bengal of Pal's times, than as a history of progressive politics in India.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT MOVEMENT

Its Position In Indian National Life

(BY SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.)

A broadcast address was given by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, an authority on the Co-operative movement, on Thursday evening. The following is a resume of the address:—

It is the misfortune of the co-operative movement, as it has developed in India, to have been associated in the public mind with some semi-official organisation for the supplanting of the money-lender. This has resulted in the very large majority of our people ignoring the movement as lying outside their sphere of life or decrying it as a fad pursued by soft-headed individuals or as an exotic growth fostered by an alien bureaucracy. Both these views are, as I shall attempt to explain very much mistaken.

HELPFUL IN AVOIDING CONFLICT OF INTERESTS.

Co-operation in its non-technical sense is as old as social life itself, but in its technical sense of the voluntary association of individuals for common economic ends, co-operation is a movement of about a hundred years' growth which has altered the social and economic life of countries with diverse conditions to a greater extent than any other movement of recent times. As Bertrand Russel observes, the co-operative movement is one of the two forces which seem capable of organising economic life on lines which will avoid the conflict of interests—such as those between the wage-earner and the entrepreneur, the employee and the employer, labour and capital, the producer and the consumer—that are inherent in a capitalist organisation. Several nations of the West and some in the East too, have taken to this form of economic organisation much to their advantage, while it is only in Russia that the other form of organisation referred to by Mr. Russel, syndicalism with an admixture of communism, has been attempted on any considerable scale.

OUR GREATEST CONCERN.

It is not possible to make a detailed analysis in a short talk of the theory and comparative merits of communism, syndicalism, State socialism, and co-operation as solvents of the deep-rooted malaise from which all our modern nations are suffering. Whatever the type of future civilisation that we wish to create for our country, its conception must begin with the life of the humblest—the life of the average man or manual worker. To neglect them would be to build on sand.

India being predominantly an agricultural country our principal concern should be the man behind the plough. If the teachings of modern economic history are to be followed, then we are drawn irresistably to the conclusion that the co-operative movement is required essentially for the economic organisation and uplift of the large masses of our population, principally agriculturists, who groan under the heavy burden of unproductive debt.

LANDMARK IN AGRARIAN POLICY.

Weak and isolated as they are, our peasants have to finance their industry, namely, agriculture, with funds borrowed on terms which are usurious and provided through an agency which has long since outlived its social utility. It is to replace this agency that the co-operative movement was first introduced in India about thirty years ago. Though many looked askance at the motives of Lord Curzon's Government in introducing the co-operative movement in India and many more could scarcely comprehend its significance I have all along felt no hesitation in commending it as one of the most prominent landmarks in the agrarian policy of the Government of India.

All over the world, it is now recognised that the first condition of surmounting the difficulties of agricultural progress is the organisation of suitable credit institutions and it is also admitted that the co-operative credit society is the most suitable agency for developing rural credit and for educating the agriculturist in the practice of thrift and use of credit.

GROWTH OF MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

It is not necessary for my purpose, here, to trace in detail the origin and growth of the co-operative movement in India, to discuss its drawbacks and defects, and to compare its development with the progress achieved in other countries either in the East or in the West. Suffice it to say that there are in India to-day no less than a hundred thousand co-operaive societies, that these societies have a membership of over four million individuals and that the resources which the movement commands are in the neighbourhood of ninety crores of Rupees.

WHY THE RYOT IS NOT INTERESTED.

Dependent as the bulk of our population is on agriculture it is but natural that the vast majority of societies—over 90,000 should be composed of agriculturists as members, and in this sense the co-operative movement in India is predominantly an agricultural movement. Another significant fact is that of the agricultural societies, all except some four thousand or so, are intended for the provision of credit. The village bank is the simplest form of co-operative organisation; it is an institution which caters for the most essential need of the agriculturist. Hence in India the co-operative movement and its problems centre round the agricultural credit society, a position which apart from its inherent danger, is not likely, I fear, to arouse any considerable degree of enthusiasm among the rural population and much less among urban workers interested in questions of rural welfare.

FINANCING AGRICULTURE.

But it will be an error to imagine that the Indian co-operative movement comprises only a network of village banks and nothing further. In fact, more interesting—if not more important—than the achievements of the co-operative movement in the field of rural credit have been the developments recorded in other directions, the mobilisation of funds in towns and cities for the financing of agriculture, the rise of peoples' banks in urban areas, the steady growth of agencies for agricultural marketing and supply, the development of societies for workers in cottage industries and the application of the principle of co-operation to the problems of urban housing, the milk supply of towns and cities, irrigation consolidation of holdings and agricultural organisation in its manifold aspects.

BENEFIT TO URBAN POPULATION.

To dwellers in towns and cities, the chief service of the co-operative movement consists in promoting thrift and on the basis of such thrift providing cheap credit, organising banking services for, and popularising credit instruments among, persons of small means, assisting in the solution of the evil of overcrowding through co-partnership housing, and arranging for the supply of articles of daily use through consumers' societies. Co-partnership housing and consumers' stores have not developed all over India to any considerable extent, though the success achieved in some centres is indeed encouraging. Where success has been achieved it has been due to the devoted services of pioneers and a succession of selfless workers, among whom I must mark out for special mention the young ladies who have built up a successful Swadeshi in Bombay City.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day

Will India Go To The Wall?

The agenda for the Ottawa Conference is not yet published but Mr. J. H. Thomas briefly outlined it in the debate on the Conference in the House of Commons on Thursday. He said that, first and foremost, would come the question of trade agreements between one Dominion and another on mutually advantageous terms. It is certain that the Dominions proper would consult their own interests first and foremost. But one cannot vouch for the official and semi-official nominees of the Government of India. On the question of finance and currency also, which we are told will figure prominently at the Conference, there is every danger of the Indian "delegates" continuing to subordinate Indian interests to those of Britain. Mr. Thomas states that much preparatory work has already been done by the Cabinet on the "debatable" questions of currency. Why does he not publish the Cabinet's tentative proposals?

Unselfish!

The other day Sir Samuel Hoare in his exuberant praise of the I. C. S. said they were the most unselfish of people. Facts, however, are opposed to this. The I. C. S. Association of Madras approached the Local Government with a request that there should be no reduction in their travelling and other allowances permanently, 'pace' the inability of the taxpayer to meet the enormous demands made on him. The Government's reply was that this was an All-India question and that they could not deal with it piecemeal. Only the other day some M. P.'s gave notice of a motion for a reduction in expenditure in Great Britain. In England the 10 per cent cut does not include the incometax as here. The various kinds of allowances given by the Lee Commission are practically left untouched also. There has been as yet no improvement in the financial situation, and we shall not be surprised if Sir George Schuster is called upon to meet another colossal deficit at Budget time. Where is the indication of any unselfish desire on the part of the I. C. S. to assist in the retrenchment that is essential?

Millowners And Preference.

Unlike the Bombay Millowners, the Ahmedabad Millowners want protection against everybody, including Lancashire. The fact is that those mills produce fine counts and compete more effectively with Lancashire in their own way. India is opposed to Imperial Preference, because it will antagonise other countries, and this country canomt afford it No doubt Japanese competition is devastating, but for that purpose the Indian mills have to blame themselves, since they make no effort to keep abreast of the times. The Bombay Millowners' Association is influenced by British interests, and it is only natural for them to make a dead-set against Japan. Some years ago one of the most prominent Bombay Millowners did considerable propaganda in Manchester and invited the millowners there to join hands with India in making common cause against Japan. England being given preference in the Indian market as a price for her co-operation. Apparently the Bombay Millowners Association have not given up that idea altogether.

Why So Late?

It is curious that the Maharaja of Bikaner has taken nearly six months to assure the Viceroy of his "whole-hearted approval" of the policy of repression adopted by the Government and of his desire to co-operate with the Government to the full extent of his resources. The Maharaja is blessing the repression at a time when it is coming to its inevitable end. Could it be that the Maharaja's message to the Viceroy is an attempt to secure support for the extension of the Ordinances? It will be interesting to see if other Maharajas and inevitable "co-operators" join in the chorus of approval.

Tipsy-Cake

After all there doesn't seem much need for alarm about this blessed Old Ottawa Conference.

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Old man Baldwin says the agenda is "tremendous" and there is hardly any subject not included. It might take three years, he added, to accomplish the task.

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By the end of that time many things may have happened. The National Government may have gone 'phut.' The electors may have thrown Protection overboard and returned to Free Trade and India MAY have got Swaraj.

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Anyway, who is going to worry about a menace that can't be accomplished in any case for three years? Plenty of time to make sure it doesn't materialise.

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Apart from this, we have a shrewd suspicion ourselves that the whole business will collapse with the first conference at Ottawa. Britain is always building imperial castles in the air, based on the illusion that the Dominions are thirsting and bursting to boost British Trade.

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The real truth is that they are out to help themselves, first and last, but have no objection to take a bit from the Mother country, if they can manage it. So the castles in the air generally resolve themselves into dissolving views as soon as they are approached

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There is one passage in Old Man Baldwin's speech which suggests that the British Cabinet are once again out on a completely wrong track, expecting the Dominions to make sacrifices for the Mother Country. He says "We should ask the statesmen at Ottawa to consider whether in their own interest, as well as ours, they might not have gone a little too far and too fast in industrial development."

* * *

There is only one likely answer to this and that is: "Too far and too fast yourself." Why should the Dominions be asked to slacken the speed of their industrial development because it doesn't happen to suit Britain's book? It wont be surprising if this remark of Baldwin's raises a storm of protest in the Dominions. That would be a nice start for this family gathering!

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Incidentally, this suggestion that everybody should put the brake on industrial development so as to make the markets safe for British goods, is a good pointer for India as to what the Conference is for. Can her—or Hoare's—delegates be trusted to take the hint?

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The British Government, says Baldwin, has no intention of returning to gold as long as gold behaves itself as at present, which means, as long as gold comes to her—from India and elsewhere, but mostly India.

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The Controller of Currency is quite frank about India's aid to Britain in the recent world crisis. In his review of the international situation he remarks, "The large exports of gold from India now began to exercise their influence ..... and, enabled the British Government to make large purchases of foreign currency towards the repayment of the August credits."

Thus it is written in letters of gold, how India saved Britain's bacon in the August nick of time.

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With characteristic audacity the "Free Press Bulletin" yesterday announced as "the latest plan" of Government the exact scheme which was described in the "Bombay Chronicle" on April 22nd, and followed immediately by a comprehensive denial in Dalal Street.

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Joe Hilel was fined Rs. 30 for assaulting Albert Macmull at the Back Bay Swimming Bath. The assault arose out of Joe ducking Macmull as a joke and holding his head under water. There is no more wicked form of "practical" jocking than this and its a pity this Joe—who had a k left out of his name—could'nt have been fined another Rs. 100 for this as well, to teach him not to play dangerous pranks of this kind.

"A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY"

Another Appeal From The European Side For Common Sense And Statesmanship

By B. G. HORNIMAN.

The air is thick with rumours of mysterious negotiations supposed to be going on between Government and the Congress. Sir Samuel Hoare is said by some to be in correspondence with Mahatma Gandhi regarding the terms on which the latter will be prepared to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement. Jawaharlal Nehru is reported to have been secretly transferred to Yerrawoda to enable Gandhiji to have the benefit of his advice in coming to a decision. Gossip of this kind reached its culmination a few days ago in the rumour which went round the bazaars that the release of Mahatma was imminent.

The arrival of those two professional "peace-makers," Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar on a "mysterious mission" to Simla has naturally further excited public speculation. The "Times of India" has intensified the agitation in the minds of the gossips by publishing articles and letters from European contributors urging the Government to make gestures of peace. Are these really in the nature of feelers thrown out by Government, is the question asked by many persons with significant head-shakings?

THE OTHER SIDE.

On the other hand, from England we get messages asserting that there is no softening of spirit, no change of heart or advent of reason in Whitehall. Sir Samuel Hoare has taken the optimistic reports he receives from Simla quite seriously and is firmly convinced, not only that the Congress has been crushed but that there has been a great swing-round of popular sympathy to the side of the Government.

Even if there is a feeling in high official circles in India that the time is opportune for a change of policy, it may be that the bureaucrats have done their work too well and by propaganda intended for public consumption in England, put the Secretary of State in a mood which makes it difficult to persuade him that any need for conciliation can possibly exist.

ON ITS OWN TERMS.

The London correspondent of the Allahabad "Leader" tells us that Sir Samuel holds that there is no scope for any negotiations with the Congress. The Cabinet in Great Britain, is quite satisfied with the position as it is. It is ready to accept the co-operation of the Congress, but on its own terms. The Congress must show its penitence and give guarantees for its future good behaviour.

Such, we are told, is the mood of Hoare, and, incidentally it tallies with the views recently expressed by the Viceroy, as reported, in his interview in the American press, that unless Mahatma Gandhi shows penitence the present policy will be continued.

WHAT TO BELIEVE?

Ordinary people are at a loss what to believe out of this welter of speculation and rumour. I should say the best thing is not to listen to any of these reports, much less believe them. They are inevitable concomitants of the present situation, the situation produced by six months of profitless repression, the imminence of the date on which the Ordinances must expire and the feeling which is strong in everybody's minds that the position is such that some change of policy is inevitable, that something must be done to relieve a strain that is becoming, as everybody feels, as intolerable to the Government as it is to the whole country. Ordinance rule cannot be continued indefinitely and Government have to choose some course which offers a way out of the impasse into which their policy of repression has led them.

THE HOUR TO STRIKE.

That even among Europeans there is a strong and growing body of opinion in favour of an abandonment of Ordinance rule, is made clear by the views to which the "Times of India" has given publicity and which I discussed in these columns yesterday. They feel that whatever the Ordinances may have achieved or failed to achieve, the idea of allowing present conditions to be prolonged is unthinkable. There is a very able, sensible and calmly reasoned article to this effect, from the European point of view, in to-day's "Times of India" from the pen of Mr. M. I. David. Mr. David urges that "the hour to strike for peace has come" and a golden opportunity is at hand to restore a peaceful atmosphere. He declares that every right-thinking citizen feels that the fight between Government and the Congress should cease and adds:

> "The trial of strength has lasted long enough. To permit it to continue would mean admitting bankruptcy of statesmanship on both sides. It would mean courting unnecessary ruin and misery for the one side, and heading for the wrong direction for the other. Let public opinion be aroused and every nerve strained to prevent this. It should stop now."

RELEASE THE PRISONERS.

Mr. David goes on to plead that, to clear the appalling atmosphere prevailing, the Viceroy must permit the Ordinances to lapse and release Mr. Gandhi and all non-violent political prisoners, and thus at the same time, automatically bring the Civil Disobedience Movement to an end. It has been repeatedly dinned into our ears by official spokesmen, both in public and private that there can be no suggestion of the release of those convicted under the Ordinances. But that can be taken with a grain of salt.

WHITEHALL'S PLANS.

It was, and is, the obvious thing to be said while the Ordinances are in full swing; otherwise nobody would take them seriously. The official front must be maintained. But the Government had, as a matter of fact,—if my information is correct and I believe it is—made up their minds that the release of all the Civil Disobedience prisoners must, at some stage, form a part of their own programme of "Conciliation." The intention was, however, that this step should take the form of a general amnesty, after the new Bill conferring Provincial Autonomy has been passed into law, sometime in November.

That intention, however, was based on the expectation that the enactment of the Bill providing for Provincial Autonomy and a plan for the ultimate establishment of a federal constitution would convince the country of the good intentions of the Government and create an entirely new atmosphere.

"FOREDOOMED TO FAILURE."

It has become clear now, however, and should be clear even to Sir Samuel Hoare, however satisfied he may feel with the results of his policy, that Provincial Autonomy with a promise of Central Responsibility in the future is not going "to cut any ice" with any section of opinion in the country. Mr. David, who knows the trend of feeling in moderate Indian circles, probably as well as anyone says very emphatically.

"No bestowal of Provincial Autonomy or grant of unreal Central Responsibility should be attempted. They would be foredoomed to failure."

The attitude taken up by leading Liberals and organs of Indian opinion of all shades leaves no doubt that this is a correct view and the Government must make up their mind that the hope of surmounting their difficulties by asking the country to carry on with Provincial Autonomy while a prolonged investigation of the problems connected with federation is in progress must be abandoned.

ONLY ONE THING.

If they are prepared to alienate the sympathy and support of such sections of Indian opinion as have hitherto either given them support or remained quiescent, they will have to face the prospect of continuing the policy of repression without co-operation from any quarter in whatever reforms they may introduce. But it is not to be supposed that, even Sir Samuel Hoare, once he is made to understand what will be the result of his present plans, would be so reckless as to embark on such a course.

There is only one thing for it, if the Government want to get out of the "morass"—to use the "Statesman's" expression —into which the country has drifted. Let them follow the wise advice of men like Mr. David, abandon the ordinances and invite the co-operation of Mahatma Gandhi in the task of "constructive reform".

This is the only possible solution of the problem that faces them. The only course by which the establishment of a permanent understanding between India and Britain can possibly be assured.

THE BENGAL ORDINANCE.

The Bengal Ordinance is the stumbling block, because the Government of Bengal and the Government of India are bent upon it. But it will have to go. It's going is as essential to the co-operation of the Congress as the going of the other Ordinances, as it was in protest against the Bengal and N. W. F. P. Ordinances that the Civil Disobedience resolution adopted by the Working Committee.

But a sane view will have to be taken of the Bengal Ordinance by the Government of Bengal as well as the Government of India. The former will have to get on without it. It ought to be plain to them now that all the measures of repression that have been piled one on the other during the past fifteen years or more have made no impression on the Terrorists. Other methods must be tried and, if the co-operation of the Congress is sought in this as well, the chances of dealing effectively with Terrorism in Bengal, will be far greater than by persistence in wholesale measures of repression which amount to harrying and embittering the whole population for the crimes of a few misguided men.

WILL THEY DO IT?

This is the position. It is for British statesmen to decide whether they will take this "golden opportunity" as Mr. David describes it—some people might say the last chance—of coming to terms with the Indian people and re-opening the door to co-operation and friendship, or of proceeding with a policy, which will deepen resentment and bitterness, extend the ranks of non-co-operators and thicken the atmosphere of discontent, suspicion and hostility.

Sword Of Ibn Saud

Still Unsheathed To Punish Bin Rafadan

In reference to the telegram received through Reuter's agency a few days ago regarding "the possibility of renewed trans-Jordan-Hedjaz border hostilities, the following cable message has been received by Mr. Algosaibi, Agent of the Government of Hedjaz in Bombay, from the Foreign Minister of H. M. King Ibn Saud:—

"Algosaibi, Bombay. All the news that has reached you are false and without foundation. The fact is that Bin Rafadan with his followers came from Sinai, crossed the frontier of Palestine and Trans-Jordania and reached the neighbourhood of Akaba where they are still up to this day. The sword which punished Bin Rafadan and others in the past is still unsheathed and the criminals shall meet their due punishment soon. Inshaallah."

"Alkharjia."

The Reuter's message referred to was as follows:—

"Jerusalem.—The possibility of renewed trans-Jordan-Hedjaz border hostilities is indicated by the reports that trans-Jordan tribes have crossed the border, invaded Hedjaz villages and captured the Governor of District. Sheikh Hamadrafada of Bili Tribe with 1,000 men and Sheikh Ahmed Ibn Mahmoud are said to have begin the invasion.—Reuter."

It may be taken that there is no truth in the report of the capture of the Governor of the District, or that the invasion was begun by the Sheikhs Hamadrafada and Ahmed Ibn Mahomoudfi

Will Government Declare Its Policy On Swadeshi?

Continued from page 1

ried by enthusiastic young swadeshists, under the Presidentship of Mr. K. Natarajan. The League's best thanks are due to him and to the two then Vice-Presidents Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji and Mr. S. A. Brelvi. Early this year Mr. Natarajan resigned his office on private and personal grounds. Mr. Naoroji and other members of the League asked me to accept the honour and duties of the President. My faith in the movement and a desire to be of some service to my poorer countrymen (and perhaps a bit of human vanity) led me to accept the honour of Presidentship and the responsible duties attached thereto.

GOVT ATTITUDE.

If Government really desire to see the growth of the Swadeshi movement a clear explanation of their views on the subject is very necessary, as the action of some District Officers is not at all encouraging to the spirit of Swadeshism. In the absence of any definite pronouncement the best thing for us to do is to state our own views of Swadeshism in clear and unambiguous terms and let the public and Government know on what lines we as 'honest' Swadeshists propose to carry on our work.

ENGLAND'S ROYAL SALESMAN.

As you all know, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has toured round several parts of Europe and even in other countries to push the sale of British goods. That country has the right to feel proud of having a Royal Salesman. We wish we could say the same about our Princes or at least of merchant princes.

CASE FOR KHADDAR.

At this stage, I deem it necessary to explain our position regarding the use of Khaddar, on which the League has all along laid stress. Without going into the question of the economy of Khaddar I cannot help laying emphasis on the help rendered by the Khaddar movement to the agricultural population and their dependents in villages. It may be interesting to note that the Agricultural Commission after touring round the whole country and after examining a large number of official and non-official witnesses have not been able to recommend any really suitable cottage industry to provide work for the agriculturist during the five or six months when he has no field work to do. Hand-spinning and handweaving are the only suitable industries for all villages, and though these do not add appreciably to the income of the agriculturists, they increase his income by five annas per day, which by itself is a blessing in his present impoverished condition.

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

We realise that in spite of the work mentioned above, we have hardly touched more than the fringe of the problem. The League has already started a branch in the Suburbs and as its funds permit will send workers to organise Swadeshi bazars in districts and to start branches and if possible at least one Swadeshi Store in every district. Such a store will be nucleus for distribution of Swadeshi wares in the town as well as in the district. Where local Leagues are in existence we shall try to get them affiliated to our League as we want to have co-operation to our efforts and harmonious working between institutions of the same nature.

MAYOR ON RICHMEN'S FAD

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Mayor of Bombay, declared that swadeshism was purely a matter of common sense and enlightened self-interest. He alluded to the fad of many a rich men who spent their holidays in foreign countries for what they called "rest cure." He did not subscribe to this cult because there were plenty of places in India where they could get "rest cure."

Mrs. Sharda Mehta, in a Gujerati speech, described the plight of the peasantry and said that khaddar and swadeshi was their only salvation.

Mrs. Khsama Rao in a Marathi speech exhorted the audience to carry the message of swadeshi in every Indian home.

TWO ASPECTS.

Mr. M. C. Chagla said he only wanted to emphasise two aspects of swadeshism. The first was there were no political implications involved in swadeshism. The second aspect of swadesism was that it was not the monopoly of any one community. So far as swadeshi was concerned Muslims were as much entitled to fight for Swadeshi as the Hindus.

"BE INDIAN AND BUY INDIAN"

Dr. Deshmukh made a fervent appeal to the audience "to be an Indian and buy Indian". Mr. Jamnadas Mehta also addressed the gathering.

A vote of thanks was moved by Sir Chunilal V. Mehta and seconded by Mr. Husein B. Tyabji which was carried unanimously.

The meeting terminated after the beautiful rendering of "Vande Mataram" by Mr. Goswami.

(Continued from column 7.)

ledge of the Government of India in the year 1930, when the Cotton Industry (Protection) Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly, that the production of Indian mills in these counts had materially increased even then. At a time when the Indian mills were trying to increase their production in medium and fine counts and to spin finer and finer, they required full protection against competition from any quarter. However, a lower rate of duty was imposed on piecegoods from Great Britain while the manufacture of the fine count goods by the Indian mills was still in the experimental stage.

AGAINST TARIFF BOARD DECISION.

This was in direct contrast to the Tariff Board's recommendation in the year 1927 for the grant of a bounty to those mills that took to the manufacture of medium and fine counts. The Assembly passed the Bill in 1930, with the clause for a differential duty on British goods due to the uncompromising attitude of the Government. But for the impetus given to the sale of fine goods by the Swadeshi Movement, which was more or less in full swing during these years, it is problematic whether the Indian mills would have withstood the competition from the British manufacturers and continued the manufacture of the fine counts cloth, especially to the extent to which they have been able to do during this period.

Unless protection is granted against goods of finer counts India would be relegated to the position of producer of coarse goods, even though the industry satisfies all the conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission for a grant of protection.

CASE FOR PROTECTION.

The reason why we have asked for protection for a long period is that protection given for a short period "lacks the assurance of permanence and fails to give the sense of security which arises from a deliberate adoption of a policy of protection." Capital is so shy that unless it is assured of a sufficient return for a certain number of years as well as of its safety, the industrial development in India will be retarded. So far as Ahmedabad is concerned the only industry that has been developed uptil now is the cotton textile industry and we earnestly believe that with adequate protection an impetus will be given to further development of the industry especially on the finer side.

In conclusion we state that we have shown that the Indian textile industry has taken to the manufacture of fine counts and that the competition of goods from foreign countries including that from the United Kingdom would impede and retard the progress of Industry in that direction. On these grounds, this Association is of opinion that a scale of import duties on yarn and piecegoods sufficient to protect the Industry should be imposed for a sufficiently long time.

A Case For Protection For A Long Time

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS SUBMIT STATEMENT TO TARIFF BOARD

HOW IMPERIAL PREFERENCE BY BACK DOOR HAS AFFECTED THE INDUSTRY

A written statement has been submitted to the Tariff Board by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association in the course of which it is stated that the Government of India appointed a Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Inquiry) in 1926, to inquire into the causes of depression through which the industry was then passing. The report of this Board, published in the year 1927 made certain recommendations for the improvement of the condition of the textile industry in general and suggested to the Government that protection should be granted to the industry. Except, however, extending a certain amount of protection to yarns the Government of India did not put any of these recommendations into effect till 1930.

The condition of the textile industry had become so bad on account of outside competition that the Government felt that unless it came to the help, the industry would be faced with ruin.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Accordingly, with a view to render immediate help to the industry duties on imported piecegoods were raised in 1930, for a period of 3 years as under:—

(i) 15 per cent. ad valorem on imports of piece-goods of British manufacture.
(ii) 20 per cent. ad valorem on goods of non-British manufacture.
(iii) A minimum specific duty of 3-1|2 annas per pound on plain grey goods imported from any country.
(iv) 20 per cent. ad valorem on other goods of non-British manufacture.

This Bill also provided for the continuance of the duties on yarn levied in the year 1927 for a further period of 3 years.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE BY BACK DOOR.

It is necessary to mention here that though the rates of the duties created a differentiation between the imports, the Commerce and the Finance Members during the debate on this Bill gave assurances in the Legislative Assembly that by the adoption of these differential rates of duty the House was not subscribing to the principle of Imperial Preference.

The above duties were raised in 1931, as under:—

(i) 25 per cent. ad valorem or 4-3|8 annas per pound, whichever is higher on plain grey goods of British manufacture.
(ii) 31-1|4 per cent. ad valorem or 4-3|8 annas per pound, whichever is higher; on goods of non-British manufacture.
(iii) Other goods:—
(a) of British manufacture 25 per cent. ad valorem;
(b) not of British manufacture 31-1|4 per cent. ad valorem.
(iv) Cotton twist and yarn:—6-1|4 per cent. ad valorem, or 1-7|8 annas per pound, whichever is higher.

ADDITIONAL BURDENS.

The industry had to bear the following further burdens enhancing its cost of productions:—

(1) The full effect of the Maternity Bill which was passed in 1929 was felt in the year 1930.
(2) 5 per cent. increase in wages had to be granted to the weavers and 8 per cent to the spinners in the Ahmedabad mills, from the 1st of January 1930.
(3) The Ahmedabad Municipality revised its Terminal Tax on coal, cotton and iron during the period. In the case of coal the tax was raised from 8 annas per ton to 11 annas per ton, while in the case of cotton and iron it was raised from 8 pies per Bengal maund to 1 anna. The Municipality has resolved further to increase Terminal Tax on cotton and iron from 1 anna to 1 anna 3 pies and is only awaiting the sanction of the Government thereon, to put them into effect.
(4) The freight on coal has been increased by 15 per cent. from the current year.

Under the Supplementary Budget of September 1931, the following additional taxes were imposed:—

(i) Import duty on cotton at 6 pies per pound from September 1931.
(ii) 10 per cent. import duty on machinery from September 1931.
(iii) Duties on dye-stuffs and mill-stores.

The least that can be said about these taxes is that they are indefensible and against all

Following the advice of the Tariff Board, since 1927, the mills in India made serious efforts to spin yarn in medium and fine counts.

LOW RATES ON BRITISH IMPORTS.

It must have been in the know-

(Continued in Co. 5).

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AMERICAN HOUSES SELLING COTTON

Spot Cotton Demand Disappointing

NEAR FUTURE DEPENDS ON WEATHER AND LAUSANNE REPORTS

Bombay, June 17.

The New York Cotton futures market early advanced on insect damage reports on Thursday but reacted later on long liquidation and unfavourable Spot demand. Firms having connections with the co-operative associations were moderate buyers but South, New Orleans and local operators were sellers.

The market opened at about unchanged rates and a rise of 8 points was recorded during the early part of the day. In the afternoon there was increased long liquidation which resulted in a loss of 7 points from the highest level and the market closed irregular at a decline of one point to a rise of 3 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.35c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 2 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.15c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 5 points. The buying was general influenced by less favourable weather. The market was irregular due to divided sentiment of the political situation and the crop outlook. American straddle selling met with fair trade offtake and on Bombay selling the weaker sterling encouraged locals. Crop prospects are generally favourable. The market closed steady at a rise of 6 to 7 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 3 points at 4.39d.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 7 points. Egyptian Cotton futures closed at a rise of 12 to 8 points.

Sakel futures were firm on the

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York —Liverpool —July 272; Oct. 246; Jan. 232.

Bombay —Liverpool: —Broach J|Aug — Liverpool July (expected) Rs. 17-1|4 at Exchange 1|6.

Bombay—New York: —Broach J|Aug (156)—New York July (5.48) Rs. 3 1|4 at 3.65 cross rate.

Alexandria Cotton Exchange and closed at a rise of 19 points but Uppers were easy and declined one point.

DESIRE TO PREVENT CATASTROPHE.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.'s report:—

The lateness of the monsoon and shortage of water supply in the Punjab and Sind together with the distressed conditions in Berar, Central Provinces and the Punjab is causing grave anxiety. Large sales of gold and reinvestment in commodities has caused heavy losses owing to the sharp decline in all commodities. The Indian political situation is still obscure and the general opinion is that some immediate conciliation is essential.

July liquidation was well absorbed by trade in consequence of reported increased weevil activity. Deliberations at the Lausanne Conference and also at the Republican Convention are significant of the anxiety shown by all nations over the present economic crisis and the desire to prevent a catastrophe.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

The official weather report, issued on 15th June, states that during the week under review temperature have been approximately normal in all parts of the cotton belt, with moderate to heavy falls of rain in wide areas, especially the Eastern and North-Western sections. In Texas, Oklahoma and the Central States the growth has been fair to good. In Arkhansas there have been complaints of dryness in a few localities.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

N. Y. October Highest 5-55 (11-51 A.M.) Lowest 5.44 (10 07 a.m.).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—American Houses still selling but undertone better. Talk weevil. Hopes something constructive Lausanne restricting short offerings.

New York.—Cotton spot houses Brokers with co-operative connection and scattered outside trade buying. South, New Orleans and Local selling. Think market will ease with clearing weather. Cotton goods market yarn market some trading at concessions.

New York.— Cotton moderate trade buying and covering. Unfavourable weather weevil reports.

New York.—Sugar. Large demand refined Sugar. Refiners insistent buyers, sellers resisting.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 16.

July	5.23—.01
October	5.48—
December	5.62—.01
January 1933	5.72+.03
March 1933	5.86—
Middling Spot	5.35—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 16.

July	5.27+.03
October	5.46+.02
Middling Spot	5.25—

NEW YORK.
New York, June 16.

New York.. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	5.24
October	5.48
January	5.72
New York. Noon Call.	
July	5.27
October	5.52
January	5.73

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, June 16.

	z Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	1,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 16.

Sakellaridis.	
July	5.80
October	6.02
November	6.07
December	6.12
January 1933	6.20
March	6.32
May	6.45
F.G.F. Spot	6.00

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 16.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.82
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	3.94
Broach Superfine (Good Staple) C.P.	4.06
Oomra Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.45
Oomra Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	4.60
Oomra Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.75
Bengal Good	3.3,6
Bengal Fully Good	3.46
Bengal Fine	3.56
Scinde Fully Good	3.46
Scinde Fine	3.56
Scinde Superfine	3.66

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, June 16.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Closing.
June 1932		4.00+.07
July 1932	3.98	3.98+.07
August 1932		3.98+.06
September 1932		3.97+.06
October 1932	3.98	3.97+.06
November 1932		3.98+06
December 1932		4.00+07
January 1933	4.02	4.02+.07
February 1933		4.04+06
March 1933		4.07+.06
April 1933		4.09+.06
May 1933		4.12+.06
June 1933		4.14+.06
Middling Spot		4.30+.03

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, June 16.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes:—
June/July sellers 24/3.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes June/July sellers 24/6.
Wheat South Australian Parcels: June/July sellers 24/3.
Wheat Choice White Karachifi Parcels:—
June/July quoted 27/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, June 16.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F. Calcutta: June/July per cwt. 7/9.
C and F Bombay:—
June/July per cwt. 7/9-1/2.
C and F Karachi:—
June/July per cwt. 7/9-1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, June 16.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot: 8-1/16.

LONDON METALS.
London, June 16.

	£
Copper Braziers	39
Yellow Metal	33-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	11-1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	9-3/8
Tin English Ingot	£14-3/4

LINSEED OIL.
London, June 16.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt 12|6 July|Aug. Sellers.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt, 13|1-1|2 Sep.|Dec. Sellers.

AMERICAN COTTON PRICES

3½ Or 8 Cents ?

The "Commerce and Finance" writes:—

"The cotton market continues to drift. Most market writers refer to it as a "trading" affair, and when they are reduced to using that term, it means that the market is not getting much of anywhere. Here and there is to be found a trader who thinks that the market is too high to buy and too low to sell. Extremes of opinion are not difficult to locate, for there are cotton men who freely express the conviction that the market may go to 3.50 cents a pound before it is through, unless something happens to the crop. On the other hand, there are those who think that if Congress will ever get through tinkering with its job and really do something, and if something happens to the crop, like a weevil scare for instance, the market can easily climb to 8 cents a pound."

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, June 16.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	10-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg.	95
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 per cent	101-5/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	89-1/4
Rupee Paper, 3½ p.c.,	44-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	58-3/4
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	68-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	92-1/2
Consols 2½ per cent	64
War Loan 5 per cent	102-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	102

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, June 16.

Demand Bills 3.65

LINSEED.
London, June 16.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton £9-5-0 June|July Sellers.
Linseed La Plata, C.I.F. Hull ton £7-11-3 June Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay (London) £10 June|July Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, June 16.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton, no offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton, £11-0-0 June|July sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Hull|Continent, £10-0-0 July|Aug. Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, June 16.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot 1-13|16 Sellers.

LONDON SILVER.
London, June 16.

Silver.—The market is idle.

Spot	16-13|16
Forward	16- 7| 8

LONDON GOLD
London, June 16.

Gold bar fine per oz £5-12-10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, June 16.

Interest—

Day to day loans	3|8 p.c.
7 day's market loans	5|8 p.c.
Bank Bilss—	
3 months	1-51|64 p.c.
3 months	1-29|32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills,—	
3 months	2- 3| 4 p.c.
6 months	3- 1| 4 p.c.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Maganbhai Amin and Co., Bombay June 17.

Prices per ton:—
China Clay, best quality Rs. 78; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68.

Prices per cwt.
Farina Double Sifted Rs. 6-2-0, Epsom Salt Rs. 5; Sago Flour 1st quality Rs. 4-10; Sago Flour market quality Rs. 4-8; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 8-4; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 10|5; Zinc Chloride German Rs. 20; Magnesium Chloride German Rs. 4-8, Australian Mutton Tallow White Rs. 22-8; Turkey Red Oil concentrated Rs. 43; Bleaching Powder; united Alkali; small packing Rs. 8; Bleaching Powder Electro German, small packing Rs. 8; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 11-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 9-8; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 11|8; Sodium Sulphide German, large packing Rs. 9-8 Bichromate of Potash small packing Rs. 44; Soda Ash German Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda small packing Rs. 40; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 37; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 26.

Prices per lb.—
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-11-0; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-10-0; Aniline Salt Electro Rs. 0-10-0; Antimony salt Rs. 0-8-0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-6-0; Formal-de-hyde Rs. 0-6-3.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 17.

B C Rate T T 1/5 7/8.
B C Rate D D 1/5 7/8.
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 June
Banks Selling D D 1/5 29-32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 July.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 3|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1-16 June.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1-32 July.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1|6 1|32 August.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 370.
Banks Selling T T 369.
Banks Selling T T 365.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 688.
Banks Buying D D 705.
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 67-3|8.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 115.
Banks Buying 60 days 109.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 86 5/8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 112-3/4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/8
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 67-3|4.
CROSS RATES—
New York—London 3.65 16th inst.;
Shanghai—London 1|8 1|16 17th inst.;
Japan—London 1|8 1|8 16th inst.
London—Paris 93.00 16th inst.
London— Belgium 26.50 16th inst.
London—Switzerland 18.75 16th inst.
London—Italy 71.50 16th inst.
London—Berlin 15.41 16th inst.
London—Holland 9.05 16th inst.
London—Stockholm 19.50 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £5-12-11 15th inst.; &5-12-10 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 16 13|16 15th inst.; 16 13|16 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 16 7|8 15th inst.; 16 7|8 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 27 3|4 15th inst.; 27 3|4 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 1 1|32 per cent 15th inst.; 1 3|32 per cent 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 1 9|32 per cent 15th inst.; 1 5|16 per cent 16th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per. cent.
Bank of England Rate 2½ per cent.
Money:—Call 3 per cent.
3 Months. 3 per cent. 6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 17.

TAXABLES.

3½ p.c. G. P. Notes 62-4
4 p.c. 1931-36 Conv. Rs 93-4.
4 p.c. 1934-37 Loan Rs. 92-4.
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan 70
4 p.c. 1934 Bonds 97-10
4-1|2 p.c. 1955|60 Loan 79-12.
5 p.c. 1929|47 Loan 94-4.
5 p.c. 1934/44 Loan 94-4
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds 97-12.
6 p.c. 1933|36 Bonds 100-6.
6½ p.c. 1935 T Bonds 102-8
5-1|2 p.c. 1938|40 Loan 98-0.

TAX-FREES.

5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan 100-15
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds 100-7.
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds 100-9
6 p.c. B. D. L. 104-8

STATE LOANS.

5½ p.c. 1938 Mysore Rs. 102
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore Rs. 99.

CORPORATION LOANS

TAXABLES.

4 p.c. B P T 1974 Rs. 67
4 p.c. M. Deb 1974 Rs. 66.
5 p.c. M. Deb 1959 Rs. 81-8
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954 Rs. 99.
6 p.c. K. P. T. 1956 98-8.
6½ p.c. B. I. T 1937 Rs 101-4
Tone: Very steady

LONDON SILVER REVIEW.
London, June 16.

Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid report—During the week under review no feature of interest has been in evidence on the London silver market. There has been a small amount of buying by India and China and a little selling by China and the Continent.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN
London, June 16.

Total Bullion	£132,500,000
Public Deposits	£20,600,000
Other Deposits	£121,500,000
Government Securities	£68,800,000
Other Securities	£38,400,000
Notes and Coin	£52,800,000
Notes in circulation	£357,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to liabilities	37.15 p.c.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 17.

T T on London Opening	1.8 1/16
T T on London Closing	1.8 1/8
Difference	+1/16

Bombay Cotton

STRADDLE BUSINESS

Bombay, June 17.

The local forward cotton market opened steady on steady New York advices. Broach J/A opened at Rs. 157/4 and after advancing to Rs. 157/8 remained quiet. New Broach A/M delivery opened at Rs. 171/4 and declined to Rs. 170/8. At the opening the difference was Rs. 14 but narrowed by one rupee on fairly good straddle business. There was little fresh business:—

Liverpool opened at a rise of one point but reports of better political outlook in a local paper inuenced heavy buying and prices after advancing to Rs. 160 closed as under:—

Broach J/A Rs. 159/12.
New Broach A/M Rs. 172/8.
Bengal July Rs. 136.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, June 17.

June	110.20+0.30
September	117.90+1.10
December	120.30+1.70

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, June 17.

	Sup	Fine	F G	Good
M G Bengal U P	145	141	137	133
M G Rajputana	145	141	137	133
M G Punjab	43	139	135	131
M G Oomra No. 3	151	147	143	...
M G Oomra No. 1	162	158	154	...
M G Oomra No. 2	156	152	148	...
M G Broach No. 2	164	161	157	153
M G Punjab-American	174	171	167	163
M G Surat	216	213	209	205

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, June 17.

100 S. J. Devid, Ankleshwar, 217.
100 Nisho & Co., Degaon, 141.
100 Patel Cotton, Wcn, 157/10.
100 Damji Kaliyanji, Botad, 161.
100 Dawn Mill, Morvi, 166.3/4.
200 Dawn Mill, Kapadvang, 170-1/2.
233 Dawn Mill, Anjangaon 151-1/2.
100 S. J. Devid, Ankleshwar, 217.
100 Motiram Vaghji, Limbdi, 163.
61 Japan T. & Co., Darwaha, 8 off.
100 Tata & Co., Broach 1 on.
100 Currimbhai, Champaner, 157-1/2.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, June 17.

Bengal Superfine	138
Bengal Fine	133
Bengal F.G.	128
Sindh-Punjab Fine	133
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	128
Wardha-Hinght Fine	150
Nagpur Savner Fine	150
Yeotmal Fine	147
Arvi Fine	147
Eilichpur Fine	145
Amrauti Fine	143
Khamgaon-Akda Fine	143
Mulkapur Fine	140
Khandesh Fine	140
Muthia F.G.	135
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	140
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	142
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G.	143
Broach F.G.	153
Punjab/American	166
Punjab/American mix	153
Cambodia	213
Miraj/Sangli	158
Compta Good	173
Jinja	228
Busoga	238
Kampala	248

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, June 17.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	510	114,934
Central India	217	115,698
Barsi & Nagar	261	77,016
Hyderabad-Gaorani	239	21997
Berar	1,925	238,249
Central Provinces	155,	73,210
Total Oomras	3,307	641,104
Dholera	490	206,422
N.-W. Provinces		26,901
Rajputana		53,652
Sind-Punjab	49	138,618
Broach	327	247,797
Coompta & Dharwar	838	48,478
Westerns-Northerns	68	19,315
Cocoanada		7
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2,116	2,274
Persian		2,736
American	2,152	266,611
Egyptian & African	420	226,332
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		318
Total	9,767	1,886,465

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, June 17.
1st Sept. to 9th June.
In full-pressed Bales

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	487	116,335
Japan & China	3,850	650,658
Coast Ports		33,670
Up-country by Rail		164,677
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		15,745
Total	4,337	971,085

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

BETTER TONE AND IMPROVED DEMAND

Imperial Bank Shares Quiet

Bombay, June 17.

The share market ruled fairly steady to-day on improved buying. At the opening there was good enquiry and except Fazal shares the general list remained steady. The market is expecting some dividend on the second Preference shares of the Tata Steel and Iron while some look for dividend on Burma shares. The undertone of the market is steady and if cotton prices advance, there will be good demand for Mill shares.

Bombay Dyeings touched 623/12 and closed at 622/8. Fazuls opening at 268/12 declined to 265 to improve 267/8 and closed at 265. Other shares were virtually unchanged. Bombay Burmas were stagnant at 306/4. Tata Steel ordys improved to 22/2. Katni ordys were done at 151/4. Shahabads were quoted to-day at 195 x.d. Bombay Trams touched 115/6 and closed at 111/6. It is rumoured that some of the Joint Stock Companies are investing their surplus funds in the Bombay Tram ordinary shares. Hydros closed at 121/14. Imperial Fully paids declined to 1,000 and Partly Paids to 247/8. Oriental Insurance shares changed hands to-day at 1,675.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, June 17.

Bombay Dyeing 623 21 22
Century 183 85 83
Colaba 56
Crescent 40
Fazul 267 65 67 64
Indore 320 22
Madhowji N 10
Nagpur 228 30 28
New Great 106 7
Pearl 148 47 46
Simplex 17
Swadeshi 183 85
Burma 307 6
Hydro 121-14, 22 21-14
Tram 114-6, 15 14-6
Deff 240
Ord 22 21-14 22-2
Bundi 13-14
Indian 573 72
Katni Ord 151
Alcock 100

MILLS.
Bombay, June 17.

100 Ahm. Advance 263/12
Apollo 2.
10 Bombay Cotton P. 1|8.
600 Bombay Cotton 50-0.
250 Bombay Dyeing 622|8.
250 Bradbury P. 127-8.
250 Bradbury 135.
100 Century 183|2.
100 Central 189/12.
100 Central India 228|12.
100 Colaba 56|4.
100 Cooria 115
100 Crescent 46/14.
250 Currim. 50-0
250 David 80
250 Dawn 425
200 Ed. Sassoon 25.
1 E. D. Sassoon D 0-2-9.
100 Elphinstone P. 20-12
100 Elphinstone 3-0-0.
250 Fazulbhoy 264/6
100 Finlay 82-8.
1000 Framji Petit 150.
100 Gokak 92|8.
1000 Hindustan 1350
100 Indore Malwa 320.
250 Jamshed 4-0.
50 Kastoorchand 6|8.
100 Khatau 80
100 Kohinoor 107|8.
250 Laxmi 810
100 Madhowji 10-0
250 Madras United 200
1000 Maneckji Petit 700
100 Meyer Sassoon 15.
1000 Morarji 410
50 Mysore 103-12
200 New Great 107/8
200 New Great P. 111-4
100 New City 40.
250 Pabani 81.14.
250 Pearl 146/14
100 Phoenix 263-12
10 Premier 1-0
100 Shapurji 5-0.
1000 Sholapur 1670.
250 Simplex 17|8.
100 Swan 56-8
100 Swadeshi 185
25 Tata P. 15
25 Tata 16
500 Vishnu P. 512-8.
500 Vishnu 1350.
1000 Western 722-8.

BANKS.
100-50 Baroda 68.
50-25 Central 14/15
£10-5 Eastern 57-8
600 Imperial 1000
500-125 Imperial Contr. 247/8
100-50 India 86.
5 Union 3/5

CEMENT.
10 Bundi 13/14
70 Gwalior 52
250 Indian 172/8
100 Katni 1st P. 103-4
100 Katni 2nd P. 106
40 Katni Def. 550.
100 Katni 150.
10 Punjab P. 9|4.
10 Punjab 7/10
100 Shahabad 207|8.

INSURANCE.
10 Jupiter P. 7-3.
10 Jupiter 6|8.
15 New India 17/6
200 Oriental 1680.
10 Vulcan 5|4.

ELECTRIC.
100 Ahmedabad 118|12.
1000 Andhra Val P 980.
1000 Andhra Val. 858/12
50 Bom. Tram. 114/6
100 Tata Hydro P. 105
100 Tata Hydro 121/9
1000 Tata Power P. 1133
1000 Tata Power 513/12

RAILWAYS.
500 Ahm. Prantij 603/12
100 Amritsar Patti 90.
100 Central Provin. 65/12
100 Dho: Barramati 74-8
100 Guzrat 46-0
100 Mandra Bhon 54
500 Tapti Valley 575.

MINING.
10 Central India 1-8-0
10 Shivrajpur 11/4
150 Tata Steel 1 P. 118|12.
100 Tata Steel 2 P 40.
30 Tata Steel D 240.
75 Tata Steel 22/2

MISCELLANEOUS.
100 Alcock 100
250 Bom. Steam. 198/12
250 Bom. Telephone 52
8s. Brit. B. Petrol 2-8
125 Bom. Burma Old 306/4
50 Bom. Burma New 101/14
100 Ind. Bleaching 127-8
15 Scindia 6/9

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 17.

The Silver market is steady on better Shanghai news and weakness of Sterling.

Ready Silver	56	0	0
Jeth Delivery	56	1	0
Ashad Delivery	56	5	0
Gold (Realy	28	2	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, June 17.

	1931-32	1930-31
F. P. Bales.		
Receipts to date	9771000	8766000
16-6-32		
Receipts Yesterday 16-6-32	1000	2000
Exports to date 16-6-32	8191000	6535000
Stock at Ports 10-6-32	3726000	3133000
Stock Interior Towns 10-6-32	1497000	973000
Stock Liverpool 10-6-32	799000	1037000
Visible Supply 10-6-32	7441000	6064000
Quantity in Sight 10-6132	14377000	12897000
Quantity out of Sight 10-6-32	12136000	9909000

LONDON EXCHANGES

T.T. London on—	
Berlin	14.44
Amsterdam	9.05
Brussels	26.29
Madrid	44.37
Milan	71.53
Berne	18.77
Paris	93.03
Prague	123.50
New York closing rate	3.65-1|4

BOMBAY AND THE MONSOON

BOMBAY, Friday.

Bombay had a quarter of an inch of rain yesterday, but nothing to-day so far. Judging from yesterday's experience rain may be expected at any moment. The meteorological department expects heavy rainfall in Malabar and Konkan during the next 48 hours. Bombay also may, therefore, expect some heavy down-pour.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.
Bombay, June 17.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 17/6/32 Colaba Point 0.29" Fort 0.65" J. J. Mospital 0.21".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 0.99" Fort 3.11 J. J. Hospital 2.05".

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 3.46" Fort 5.70" J. J. Hospital 3.79".

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 2.57" Fort 2.60" J. J. Hospital 3.24".

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 17/6/1932.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.012

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.0 degress (4.5 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.3 degrees)0.4 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

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Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.
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All kinds of Banking business transacted.

INDIA'S HOPE LIES IN HER YOUTH

Riots Result Of Mismanagement By Communalist Elders

GROWTH OF NATIONALISM WILL BRING PERMANENT SETTLEMENT

The recent Bombay riots have been widely commented in British. The riots have also given a good stick in the hands of retired civilians, battering upon Indian pensions, to beat the Congress and supporters of Indian self-government movement. These people and their supporters in the press are again dinning into the ears of the British public the necessity of a third party to hold the balance between the irreconcileable Hindus and Muslims. This is what the "Observer" says:—

The Bombay riots are an eruption from the volcanic core of India's history. The collisions of last week were doubtless sharpened in bitterness by the political aspect that has been added to religious difference. But the hate that hurled the mobs at one another is intrinsically a religious hate, and such passions are not to be extirpated by political measures. They can give way to tolerance only as the mind and social temper of India reach greater maturity. Such events as these are a reminder that India's greatest needs are totally unconnected with the framework of her government, although their implications have to be borne in mind by those who essay to provide her with a Constitution.

It is significant that the Congress Press has been foremost in calling for military and police reinforcements in the disorder. The whole affair is an object-lesson on "Safe-guards." When Hindu and Muslim are at each other's throats, an authority identified with either religion could only increase the ferocity of conflict by its intervention. A reserve of power in impartial hands is the only alternative to unending bloodshed.

MORAL OF THE RIOTS.

"A former resident of India" writing in "the Manchester Guardian" also considers that the differences between Hindus and Muslims are irreconcileable. But he deals more justly with the political aspect of the riots. He says:—

There has been a serious outbreak of communal rioting in Bombay over the week-end. It began, as has so often been the case before, with a quite trivial incident. Some Muslim boys got involved in a quarrel with a Hindu shopkeeper; there was a bit of a fight, and then in a moment the whole city was aflame with racial and religious hate. British troops had to be called out and lives taken before any kind of order could be restored. This kind of thing is always happening in India. There was the terrible affair in Cawnpore some months ago. Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay—all have in recent times been the scene of serious Hindu-Muslim disorders.

DEPTH OF HATRED.

It is difficult, unless you have seen its manifestations, to realise the depth and intensity of Hindu-Muslim antagonism. There have been Englishmen, like Dr. Johnson, who could not abide Scotsmen, and even to-day the most popular political movement in Germany is vehemently and actively anti-Semitic; Protestants and Catholics do not always manage to live peaceably side by side, and every now and then the civilised world is shocked by some glaring injustice or outburst of mob violence in racially mixed communities. But these antagonisms are slight compared with Hindu-Muslim antagonism. They flare up occasionally, whereas Hindu-Muslim antagonism goes on all the time. It is a blood antagonism, deep in the nature of each individual, rooted in the corporate life of the two communities. You feel it in the bazaars and in the villages of India; you see it in the faces of the gentlest Hindus when they speak of Muslims; the very bearing and gestures of Muslims are an expression of it.

LAW OF NATURE.

Sometimes it almost seems as though Hindus and Muslims were specially designed by nature to hate one another. Their social and religious customs are antipathetic; their good qualities as well as their bad are exactly opposed, and the fact that the former are in a majoirty of 5 to 1 and the latter too virile to accept a secondary position in the State means that both are, at the same time, aggressive and afraid. Hindus venerate the cow; Muslims ceremonially slaughter a cow at one of their great religious festivals. Hindus love music and song when they are at worship; Muslim demand an austere silence for the chanting of the Koran. It is the difference between the jungle and the desert, between an elaborately organised society and a plain brotherhood. From whichever point you consider the two communities and two religions there is conflict. As Lord Ronaldshay has put it, "Two immense communities live side by side over vast tracts of the Indian continent; yet neither can claim a relative within the ranks of the other.

BRITISH RULE.

If the two communities were geographically separate it would be comparatively easy for them to keep the peace. But there are large areas, like Bengal and the Punjab, where Hindus and Muslims are more or less evenly divided; others, like the Bombay Presidency, where the Muslims are in a substantial minority; and even in the United Provinces, where Muslims only form one-eighth of the population, there are still enough of them for there to be Hindu-Muslim disorders. Nor have education and the development of democratic institutions served to lessen communal rivalry and violence. Education has accentuated the intellectual superiority of the Hindus, and democratic institutions have made Muslims acutely aware of their numerical inferiority. Thus, though the British administration of India has, within limits, beeen impartial as between Muslim and Hindu, it has done nothing to mitigate, has, indeed, tended to exaggerate, their natural antipathy.

Unfortunately the Hindu-Muslim problem has become a factor in the political struggle now going on in India. To the die-hard it provides a heaven-sent justification for an indefinite continuance of the British Raj, to the smaller minorities—the Sikhs and the Europeans, for instance—an opportunity for furthering their own particular interests. The Muslims insist on a full satisfaction of their communal claims before they will countenance any constitutional changes, and the Hindus hypocritically preach the pure gospel of democracy.

NO AGREEMENT.

After months of wrangling at the Round-table Conference and in India the leaders of the two communities have confessed their inability to agree, and the British Government has undertaken the thankless task of imposing a settlement. That is to say, the British Government will decide how many seats are to be allotted to Muslims in the Federal and Provincial Legislatures The principle of separate electorates has already, to all intents and purposes been conceded. India's Federal Constitution will have to work in spite of a deep and recognised cleavage in the population.

There are not wanting Hindu Nationalists who claim that the British have deliberately fostered Hindu-Muslim rivalry, acting thereby on the principle of 'divide and rule.' And, though it would be difficult to substantiate this claim by reference to any particular administrative act, it is certainly true that most Englishmen in India like Muslims better than Hindus. Muslims are, after all only one degree removed from being a ruling race, and your typical Anglo-Indian is prepared to tolerate them in consequence. He finds their simple, robust stupidity more congenial than the subtle complexity of the Hindu; he understands them better; they might almost have been to inferior public schools.

CHELTENHAM VIEW.

Is it then the case that without the British Raj India would be a chaos of communal conflict, and that a Federal Constitution any Constitution, must come to grief in consequence of Hindu-Muslim antagonism? The sentimental nationalist points to what he calls India's glorious past and asks. Was there communal conflict then? In Cheltenham the necessity for autocratic government in Oriental countries is proved by the relative immunity of the autocratically governed Indian States from Hindu-Muslim disorders. Actually India's glorious past was as full of bloodshed and folly as any other country's glorious past—or present, for that matter; and recent happenings in Kashmir adequately dispose of the Cheltenham argument. There are, however, two tendencies in modern India that offer a hope that the communal problem may one day be solved. They are the growth of nationalism and the growth of scepticism.

NATIONALISM.

Nationalism is hopeful because it presupposes an allegiance to India as a whole instead of to a caste or community. The younger sort of Muslim and Hindu cares less about separate electorates and "weightage" in the Legislatures than about the reality of self-government. To him the intrigues and interminable wrangles of veteran communal leaders are irrelevant and stupid. He is an Indian first and a Muslim or Hindu second. He was unrepresented at the Round-table Conference except vaguely by Gandhi, and is as impatient with the romantic Orientalism of Tagore as with the Liberalism of Srinivasa Sastri. He is as little likely to commit violence to uphold the sanctity of the cow as his prototype in this country is likely to commit violence to uphold the sanctity of the Sabbath. He belongs, in fact, to the new world and not to the old. The Hindu-Muslim problem is unlikely to be solved by any paper agreement, negotiated or imposed. It arises out of racial antagonism, conflicting allegiances. All the world is suffering from conflicting allegiances; the small, intense, traditional allegiance conflicting with the larger and more rational allegiance. Hindus and Muslims have to trade with one another, buy and sell, haggle and make bargains; when they realise their common interests and care less about the formalities, of their religions they will be able to live together peaceably.

Textile Technical School

The annual examinations of the Textile Technical School of the Social Service League, Bombay, were held recently by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education, Bombay Presidency. Out of 4 students appearing for the III year's examination in Spinning all were successful; out of 7 for the II year 6 were successful and out of 18 for the 1 year 16 were successful. Five students appeared for the III year in Weaving and four were successful; 16 appeared for the 2nd year and 9 were successful and 32 appeared for the 1 year and 20 were successful. The names of the successful students in the 3rd year for both the Spinning and Weaving (Final Examination) Sections are given below:—

Spinning (Final Year): 1. L. V. Savant, 2. G. V. Padval, 3. A. B. Choubal, 4. A. V. Gore.

Weaving (Final Year): 1. P. M Shinde, T. K. M. Parab. 3. S. T. Salvi, 4. G. H. Chiplunkar.

PREVENTING CHOLERA IN PANDHARPUR

Sale Of Mangoes Prohibited

The District Magistrate, Sholapur, has issued the following order under section 45(1) of the Bombay District Police Act:—

During the ensuing Ashadhi Fair, a large number of pilgrims will be coming to Pandharpur from all parts of India and in order to minimise the danger of an outbreak of cholera, it is necessary to prevent the import into and sale of mangoes in Pandharpur Municipal limits.

The District Magistrate, Sholapur, therefore, hereby directs that import into and sale of mangoes in, Pandharpur Municipal limits is prohibited from 8th July to 22nd July both days inclusive.

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Federation Leaders Wait Upon Railway "Bosses"

MR. JAMNADAS ON THE "LESSER OF TWO EVILS"

Awaiting Board's Reply For Direct Action

SIMLA, June 15.

The fifth half-yearly meeting between the Railway Board and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation which commenced on 13th June 1932 was resumed on 14th idem, at 11 a.m.

At the outset Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, referring to the statement published the previous day, requested the Board to arrange for consideration of the cases in which employees had, by reason of demotion, suffered a reduction in their emoluments to the extent of 40 per cent or over.

Sir Guthrie Russell agreed to do this so far as the state-managed railways were concerned, and to invite company managed railways to follow a similar procedure.

Proceeding with the discussion of the findings of the Court of Enquiry, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta observed that out of 650 cases heard by the Court, 148 had been recommended either for reinstatement or for re-examination and said that this represented 25 per cent of the total number of cases examined, and that on this basis 11,000 persons would be eligible either for re-instatement or for having their cases re-examined, if all cases of employees discharged or demoted were examined. The Chief Commissioner pointed out that the Court had in response to its invitation by a public notice received 1,834 petitions, of which, on a preliminary examination, it had summarily rejected 1,184, and of the remainder i.e. 650 cases recommended 148 either for re-instatement, or for re-examination, representing 8 per cent of petitions received and examined. He further drew attention to the Government of India communique of 6th June 1932, in which it was plainly stated that the Government of India had accepted recommendation of the Court in this behalf not on the merits of each case, but out of a desire to give effect to the recommendations made by the Court as far as possible, and that such acceptance would not commit the Railway administrations to the re-opening of other cases of discharges of demotions.

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE CRITICISED.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, next, commented upon paragraph 8 of the Government of India communique of 6th June 1932 in which while accepting the Court's recommendation for reinstatement of certain persons the Government of India had reserved, for further consideration, cases of persons discharged or demoted otherwise than as a measure or retrenchment.

Sir Guthrie Russell replied that he was confident that so far as State-managed railways were concerned such cases would be few, and that every such case would receive his personal attention, while with regard to company-managed railways the Agents had been invited to follow a similar procedure.

RAILWAY "BOSSES" CRITICISED.

The Federation then commented upon the failure of the Railway administrations to comply with the provisions of rules for discharge and dismissal of State-Railway servants, in which it is laid down that no employee who has completed ten years' service should ordinarily be discharged for inefficiency unless specific failures in the work have occurred on his part, for which he has been given a written warning, and he has been punished with stoppage of an increment or by reduction in pay during the last two years of his service. This rule is applicable only to the persons discharged for "inefficiency", and not for "least efficiency", and the Chief Commissioner agreed to ascertain cases of persons on State-managed railways with over ten years' service who had been discharged for inefficiency in contravention of rule 5.

EFFECT OF COMMUNAL ADJUSTMENT.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then observed that communal adjustments in the staff discharged were calculated to cause grave injustice and bitterness, and took exception to the policy of the Government in the matter of communal representation on the railways, as being one likely not only to cause injustice but to imperil the efficiency of railway-working, upon which depended the safety of the travelling public.

The Chief Commissioner replied that the provision regarding communal adjustments in retrenchment made was based upon the policy of the Government of India and referred to paragraph 347 of the report of the Court in which it was recognised that in the present conditons obtaining in India such provision was unavoidable. for the rest he pointed out that only qualified men were eligible for appointment in the service under the rules framed for safeguarding the interests of communities inadequately represented in the Railway Service.

LEGALISE RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta urged that that the Court's recommendations regarding amendment of the Trades Disputes Act which the Federation endorsed should be given effect to by a legislative enactment, as soon as possible.

The Chief Commissioner said that he would be glad if the Federation submitted its views to the Railway Board, for communication to the Government of India.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONGST LOW-PAID STAFF.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta next complained that retrenchment had been largely confined to the lower-paid employees as distinct from officers. The Chief Commissioner replied that the Railway Board had ordered a total reduction, including the posts, held in abeyance, of 138 posts in the Gazetted cadres of State-managed, and of 70 in superior cadres of, company-managed, railways, representing approximately 10 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively, of the total cadres. A fair number of posts brought under reduction were in the Administrative ranks and senior scale, and this in effect entailed demotion of officers.

BORROWING FROM DEPRECIATION FUND.

The discussion was resumed in the afternoon, when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, referring to further retrenchment authorized in the Government of India communique dated the 6th June, observed that a considerable saving had already accrued in the wages bill of the lower-paid staff by the triple means of last year's retrenchment, wage-cut and normal wastage, and that should further retrenchment be still necessary the position could be met by borrowing from depreciation fund.

The Chief Commissioner mentioned that to the best of his recollection this proposal had been discussed, last year, and that the Railway Board considered that borrowing from the Depreciation Fund for such a purpose was unsuitable for a commercial undertaking like the Railways. He further pointed out that the Railways had borrowed 4.5 crores from the Depreciation Fund in 1931-32, towards their deficit, and had budgetted for a loan of 7.5 crores in the current year for the same purpose with a further serious decline in Railway earnings during the first two months of the current financial year. It could not be said at present, that heavier borrowings would not be required.

The Chief Commissioner agreed at the requests of the Federation to send them, in due course, a statement showing the extent to which other expedients were adopted as an alternative to discharge.

"LESSER OF TWO EVILS".

In further retrenchment in this connection, Mr. Mehta again stressed the grant to the extent required of the compulsory leave without pay, or on half-pay by rotation, in preference to discharges, and when the Board pointed out that this would be tantamount to a further wage-cut, Mr. Mehta said that he preferred it as a lesser of the two evils. Sir Guthrie Russell explained at length the limitations of this method, and the administrative difficulties incidental to it, but agreed to bring prominently to the notice of the Railway administrations special importance attached to it by the Federation and to commend it for adoption as far as practicable. So far as retrenchment at present contemplated was concerned Mr. Mehta requested that a representative of the Federation be associated with the committee.
to be appointed by the Railway administrations to consider appeals from the men discharged or demoted.

MAKING INSTRUCTIONS MORE EXPLICIT

Sir Guthrie Russell agreed to try this on the N. W. Railway. The Chief Commissioner further agreed to make more explicit the instructions already issued regarding retrenchment now authorised being carried out on the rule of the length of service and voluntary retirements being permitted not only within the categories in which there is a surplus of staff, but within the units embracing interchangeable categories in which there is a surplus.

With regard to terms to be allowed to the men discharged the Board agreed to waive the maximum gratuity ordinarily admissible to an employee with less than 15 years' service discharged on reduction of establishment and to allow a similar concession to the persons who offer, and are permitted to retire voluntarily. The Board also agreed at the request of the Federation to persons who may be permitted upto 31st October 1932, to retire voluntarily in the units in which there is no surplus at present but where there is a waiting list of men discharged being allowed similary terms to those sanctioned for the purpose of inducing voluntarily retirements in the units in which there is a surplus.

Sir Guthrie Russell also agreed to send the Federation, in due course, a summary of the reports received from Railway administrations on retrenchment, made under the authority given in para 18 of the Government of India communique of 6th June.

GIVING EFFECT TO WHITLEY RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Mehta then urged that early steps be taken to give effect to the recommendations of the Whitley Commission for institution of a joint standing machinery for the settlement of disputes which, in the opinion of the Federation, were calculated to promote industrial peace on the railways the Chief Commissioner said that this recommendation was under consideration, and agreed to give the Federation a further opportunity of expressing their views in the matter.

Mr. J. Mehta, then mentioned that rules regarding emergency deductions from the salaries of railway servants under which the pay of an employee if it exceeded Rs. 83-5-4 per mensem, was subject to a 10 per cent cut, against a lower rate of cut applicable to the persons drawing less pay were being applied so as to enforce a 10 per cent cut, even when the actual wages of such an employee were reduced below the limit referred to by reason of short-time or unpaid holidays, the Board agreed to consider this point.

The Board also agreed at the request of Mr. Mehta to examine other subjects on the agenda which, could not be discussed at this meeting for want of time, in consultation if necessary, with two or three representatives of the Federation.

AVOIDING PRECIPITATE ACTION.

Mr. Mehta then mentioned that on the results of the strike ballot, the Federation had a mandate for direct action but that they would await the Railway Board's decision on two major suggestions, relating to compulsory leave by rotation, and borrowings from the depreciation fund with the object of reinstating employees discharged last year and avoiding further discharges before taking a final decision. he assured the Railway Board that the Federation was most anxious to avoid precipitate action, and said that he hoped that they would not be driven to acting in pursuance of the mandate which the ballot had given them.

In conclusion he thanked the Railway Board for the courteous and patient hearing granted to the deputation.

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RAZORS — BLADES

MOSCOW GROWING UPWARDS

New Story Added To The Old

MOSCOW (By Mail).

An interesting and characteristic feature of Moscow to-day is the widespread growth of the Soviet capital in an upward direction.

All over the city two and three-story houses are attaining four and five-story size by the simple device of adding on the additional storeys. In this way much expense on foundation material is saved, although the effect of this rebuilding does not always improve the aesthetic appearance of the city, and the sounds of axes and hammers and the vociferous shouts of the building workers scarcely conduce to the peace of mind of the original inhabitants of the enlarged houses.

However, Muscovites, accustomed to live packed like sardines in restricted quarters, are not so sensitive to noise as citizens of more pampered cities might be, and the Soviet capital's need of new housing easily takes precedence over aesthetic considerations.

Moscow now has at least three million inhabitants (almost double the pre-war figure) and is growing at a phenomenal rate of speed, largely because new residents pour in from all parts of the Soviet Union, regardless of prospective housing difficulties, as a result of the fact that Moscow is much better supplied with food and manufactured goods than is the average provincial town.

There are several eager applicants for every room in the new storys which mark the upward growth of the city and now give it something of a Jack-and-

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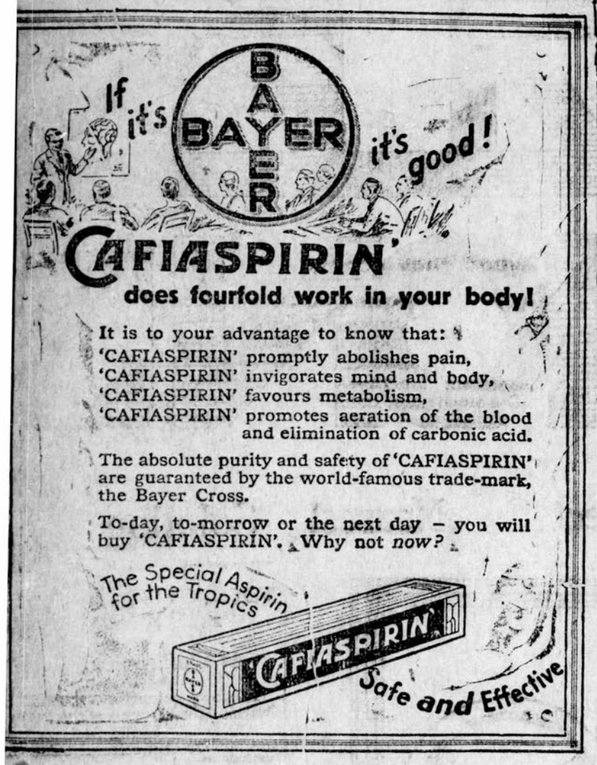
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Repressive Policy In India Must End

SENSE OF BITTERNESS SINKING DEEP IN SOUL OF NATION

Mr. David Erulkar Requests Secretary Of State For India To Revert To Policy Of Conciliation

(From Our Own Correspondent)

KARACHI June 13.

Mr. David S. Erulkar, Chairman, the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain has addressed a letter to Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, expressing strong condemnation of the present repressive policy of the Indian Government and the manner the Ordinances have been administered.

IMPERILLING TRADE RELATIONS.

In the course of the letter he states that "My Council have followed with grave anxiety and concern the course of recent events in India. Although from the beginning they regarded as highly repugnant the Government policy of repression and foresaw its futility and even apprehended that such a policy would aggravate the feeling existing in the conutry, they forebore from expressing anything that might savour of sentiment or of forecast. But by now ample proof has been provided and my Council note with grave apprehension the rapidly deteriorating economic and political situation in India, which in their opinion is largely and directly due to the recent policy of the Government in India, and which is imperilling the trade relations between Britain and India. The Council beg to represent that the policy and methods which are in action call for urgent review and early revision.

COUNCIL GREATLY CONCERNED

"As an organisation anxious for the continuance of friendly trade relations between the two countries, the Council have noted with the utmost concern the extension of restraint orders on various commercial organisations and merchants, which are likely to have effects the reverse of those they are intended to achieve, and to accentuate and extend still further the discontent and apprehensions of the commercial community to the total ruin of trade with this country.

The text of the Police order served on the officials of 27 commercial organisations and prominent merchants in the City of Bombay in March last precludes them "more particular that they shall abstain from participation in the convening or holding or from attendance at any meeting at which the lawful acts or orders of the Government of Bombay or some other Government by law established in British India are to be protested against, condemned or disapproved or the annulment, cancellation or withdrawal of such acts or orders is to be recommended, advocated, suggested or advised or any meeting at which action of a like or similar nature is taken or proposed to be taken....."

ENTRENCHING ON CORPORATE LIBERTY.

Such restrictions entrench upon the liberty of the individual and of the corporate body to criticise or give expression to their views of the policy of the Government, on its repercussions on trade and commerce and on the detrimental conditions which the repressive policy creates. The powers which enable these restrictions to be imposed cannot be exercised without grave mischief and irreparable harm. Such repressive methods can carry no conviction other than that the British Government are bent upon the suppression of every legitimate activity on the part of any section of the public.

Whereas in this country the sale of British manufactured goods is encouraged officially and otherwise, by intensive propaganda, similar useful activities in India for the encouragement of Indian made goods can be and are suppressed in the discretion of the police authorities under the wide powers vested with them.

UTTERLY FUTILE.

By the incoming mail comes the news of the sentence of 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20,000 imposed upon the President of the Sholapur Chamber of Commerce for disobedience to orders served on him under Emergency Powers Ordinance asking him to report to the police and not to enter Sholapur.

If such measures are intended to produce a feeling of loyalty or to coerce the Indian mercantile community to carry on trade with British interests in India, which their own actions render impossible in consequence of the withdrawal of public support, we submit that they are utterly futile and must not fail of their purpose but react entirely in the contrary direction.

SINKING DEEPER INTO SOUL OF THE NATION.

In spite of the most rigorous ordinances that have been in operation for the past three months, we submit that, notwithstanding official declarations to the contrary, the people have stood firm to their convictions and to their desire to attain freedom and an honourable place among the nations of the World, a place to which they are entitled by their size, their resources, their civilisation and their culture and not least by their contribution even under restricted conditions to the commercial and economic activities of the world. Such extraordinary measures have only been able to stifle the true expression of opinion; to drive thousands of people into prisons to undergo for political but non-violent activities punishments as would be meted out to criminals; to terrorise, but not eradicate, every form of political agitation and every legitimate expression of the people's will, and to sink deeper and deeper into the soul of the nation the sense of bitterness and humiliation which may only sow the seeds of extreme discontent to grow in time into a spirit of rebellion.

The observance of law and order are necessary to any Government, but the observance of the law is based on the consent of the people, and there can be no law and no order where its administration is oppressive and in violation of the recognised principles of civilised Government. The recent speech of Mr. C. Y. Chintamani President of the National Liberal Federation, is clearly indicative of the very significant fact that even the most moderate political opinion in the country resents and condemns the repressive policy under which "executive high handedness aggravated by police lathi charges had become the order of the day."

BOUND TO END IN FAILURE.

"The ordinances have all been freely used without in the least degree undermining the will or destroying the morale of the mass of the people. Such attempts to crush the determination of a people can only end in failure, and, their continued employment can have only one effect and that is to bring into utter discredit British Rule in India, not only with the Indians themselves but with all civilised nations.

The action of a large section of the Press in this country in allowing the British public to remain ignorant of the real facts of what if actually happening prevents the large mass of the people of this country from forming their own judgment upon the methods of the administration that are being carried out in their name.

UNFAIR.

Indian leaders and commercial and other bodies are frequently called upon to co-operate actively when all the most prominent and influential leaders of the greater body of public opinion, who undoubtedly represent the real mind of the majority of the people and who alone can give effect to any scheme of Government, have been incarcerated wholesale or forced into silence after their expressed disagreement with the scheme of a new constitution which the British Government has marked out for imposition on an unwilling people, and which under the specious name of full responsible self-Government for India, eliminates in all essentials the fundamental principles of democratic Government. The form of the new Constitution for India as now outlined by the British Government is neither Self-Government nor responsible Government. We have said, and we repeat with emphasis that the basis of all Government must rest, and can only rest firmly, on the will of the people.

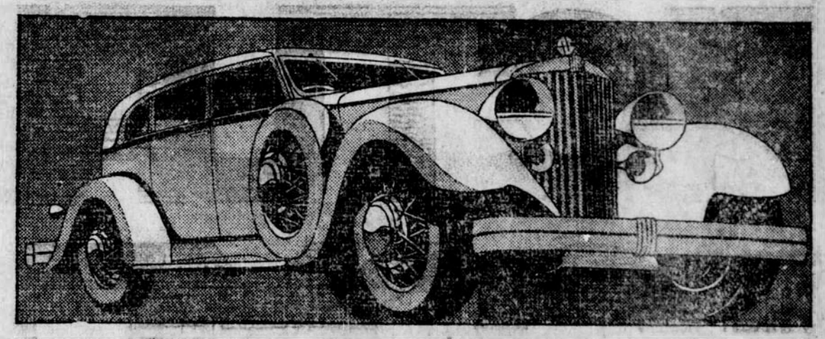
Times and conditions have changed and medieval methods can no longer serve to crush a nation's determination. If it were the genuine belief of those in charge of the administration of India, as is evinced by official declaration in Parliament and the declarations of the Government of India that the popular movement has been crushed and a peaceful atmosphere restored, it can only show how far removed are the authorities from the realisation of the actual situation in the country.

END THE ORDINANCE RAJ.

In our judgment, the time has come when the continuance of the present policy will only alienate more and more the will to co-operate with the Government even of those who are not in sympathy with the methods of the Congress but who are none the less in sympathy with its ultimate objects, the natural and legitimate aspiration of the Indian people to be the masters of their country. Sooner or later the regime of ordinances must end and the Government will have to secure the support and co-operation of the leaders of all parties-political and commercial, for a stable form of administration to be established and worked.

Unless and until this is achieved the deep-rooted and widespread unrest and sullen discontent in the country, aggravated by economic impoverishment cannot be dispelled and may assume dire proportions which not even all the the resources and power of the Imperial Government will find easy to discipated. It would now be the path of wisdom and statesmanship to revert to the more fruitful policy of conciliation of the people by revoking the ordinances, by a regime that will evoke greater respect for law and greater adherence to order, by setting all political prisoners free and giving back to the people their opportunity of exercising the ordinary rights of citizenship within the bounds of common law by restoring to the people confidence in the sincerity of the British Government to accomplish a change in the Constitution of the land which they can find acceptable through consultation with the trusted leaders of the people, and by giving effect to it without delay.

The decision of India's future must rest with the people of India and not with a Government alien in character and in spirit to its genius. India alone must be the master of its own destiny whatever the travail it may have to go through in pursuing it. With extraneous domination benevolent or otherwise, it can never attain its full stature nor be the source of strength and stability to the Empire as it could and would otherwise be. India to-day has in it consciousness of power to become free, and whether that freedom will be gained by peaceful means or by hostile actions depends largely on the wisdom and statesmanship of those who yet have it in their hands to direct its evolution. We pray that the wiser and better course will be pursued in the interest and to the advantage of India and to its future friendly relations with the British Empire.



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Owing to the stupendous success of our last PICTURE PUZZLE COMPETITION, we have, in view of popular demand, decided to run 2nd Series. As before, thirty-two familiar objects have been selected.

Each of the pictures represents a part taken from some familiar object. All you have to do is to find out the object to which each picture belongs. To simplify the Competition still further we give the names of the thirty-two objects from which the parts illustrated have been selected. You are not asked to name the part, but simply the object to which you think it belongs.

All that is required is a little careful observation and 1,000 RUPEES may await you for your labour, if you get all the names correct.

Rules

1. Here are the names of the objects from which the parts illustrated have been taken:—

SODA WATER BOTTLE, BICYCLE, TUMBLER, MOTOR HORN, RING, MATCH BOX, BRUSH, BARREL, SYRINGE, RUG, MALLET, LAUNDRY IRON, ROLLING PIN, LADDER, SPADE, LOCK, REEL, CIGARETTE PACKET, PEN, CHATTY, RUPEE, POSTAGE STAMP, DOOR HANDLE, TAP, TOP, TOWEL, CHAIR, BELT, HOOKHA, BOOK, SPECTACLES, BUCKET.

2. What you have to do is to fill in, in the Spaces provided below each picture the names of the object to which you think the part belongs.
3. Only the NAMES of the object as given in the Clues are to be used. You are NOT required to give the name of the part illustrated.
4. After you have filled in all the names of the objects, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" or "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
5. Address your entries to:

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
PICTURE PUZZLES COMPETITION,
POST BOX NO. 706,
Bombay.

Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 8-ANNAS in COIN instead of STAMPS and hand in their entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR," and obtain receipt for the same.

6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on
21 June 1932.
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, Provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."
14. IMPORTANT: It has been decided to adopt the system of CLAIM FORMS for this Competition. Competitors are therefore advised to keep correct copies of their entries. As soon as possible, after the close of this Competition, the CORRECT SOLUTIONS will be published, together with CLAIM FORM. Rules regarding the submission of these will then be given.

REMEMBER TO KEEP COPIES OF YOUR ENTRIES.

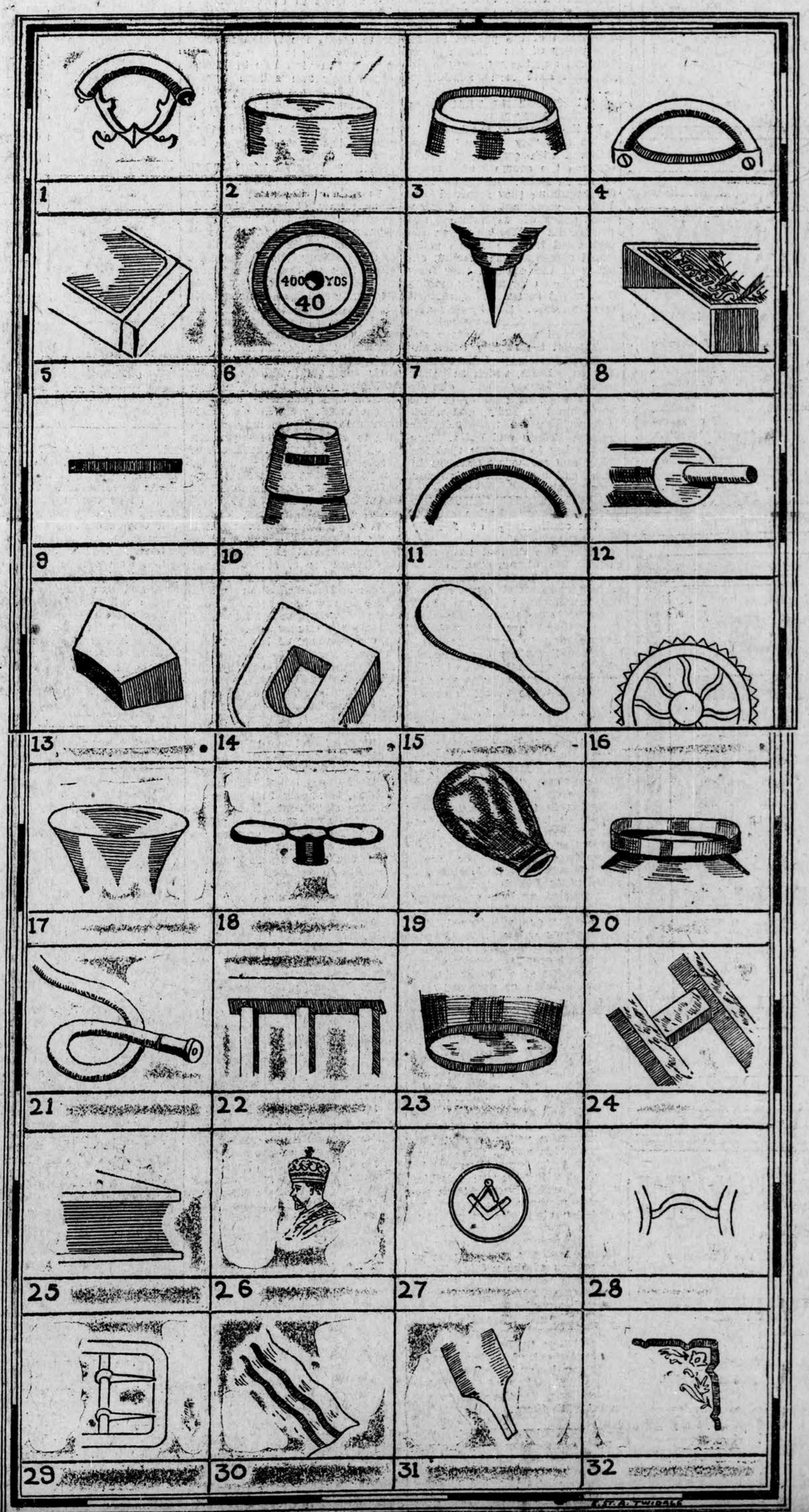
15. Write your name and address clearly on the back of the envelopes containing your entries. THIS IS MOST IMPORTANT.

Picture Puzzle

COMPETITION COUPON

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....



TOLSTOY'S DRAMA "THE WHITE DEVI

At Wellington Talkies

Tolstoy's colourful drama Czarist Russia, under the title "Haji Murat" is the basis of t spectacular and colossal takie "T White Devil," an Ufa (Germa production which will be screen at the Wellington Talkies, Dh Talao, from this Saturday. T story is laid in the eventful peri of Russian history during the l century when Tolstoy, the auth was a young cavalryman in t Caucassus, and his own experienc have been skilfully woven into t story. The drama is interpret by a distinguished cast which i cludes Ivan Mosjukiene, one of t most brilliant star of Europ Betty Amann who plays the femi nine lead with rare charm an ability, Miss Dagove the beautifu actress who has been acclaimed a the screen-idol of Vienna, Berlin Paris and other continental capi tals, together with an enormous troupe of soldiers, dashing Cossack riders, and many members of the old Russian nobility who appear in the huge opera scenes. The pic ture which took two years to complete and has cost nearly £160,000, is capably directed by Alexander Wolkoff with the assistance of native tribe chieftains whose guidance has ensured the appropriate "local colour" and atmosphere. Most of the scenes were taken in the lofty Alps where the scenery is unsurpassed for its natural beauty. Another attraction is the Russian ballet dances and the Russian songs gloriously rendered by the Don Cossack Choir. The plot is about a dashing tribe-chieftain who falls in love with the Czar's favourite dancer, and succeeds in making her his own after cleverly outwr tting the Czar's soldiers.

Arrests And Convictions At Mahad

(From A Correspondent).
MAHAD, June 14.

A Congress worker was arrested at Mahad on the 12th instant, for distributing Kolaba District Patrika (Bulletin), convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under 18 the Indian Press Act of 1931, and 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under 17 (1), Criminal Law Amendment Act. Both the sentences are to run concurrently.

A doctor of Nizampur, Taluka Mangaon, who was served with a notice not to take any part in furtherance of the Civil Disobedience movement, was arrested on the 10th instant, for arranging and delivering a lecture in the meeting; and sentenced, to-day, to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 21 of the Emergency Ordinance of 1932.

"DICTATOR" ARRESTED AT ALIBAG.

A prominent pleader and a Congressman, President of the Mahad Taluka Congress Committee, who was served with a notice not to leave the Kolaba District, and not to take part in furtherance of the Civil Disobedience movement, was arrested at Alibag, while he was going to preside over the meeting of the District School Board on 13th instant, as throughout the whole District the Kolaba Congress Patrika were distributed under his signature as the 18th "Dictator" of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, and 10th "Dictator" of the Kolaba District Congress Committee.

Mr. Vedak, pleader of Panwell defends his case, and his case is postponed to the 18th inst.

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ION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ODS AND SWEEPINGS AT E WADI BUNDER GOODS POT (G.I.P. RAILWAY).

der instructions from the P. Railway and in accor- e with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., ioneers, will sell by Public ion on THURSDAY the 30th 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), he Wadi Bunder Goods Depot he G.I.P. Railway, the fol- ng unclaimed goods and pings:—

gs of cottonseed, tilseed, , wheat, rice, dall, toor, ju- gram, linseed castorseed, dnutseed, dry chillies, husk, sweeping grain, cases of oil- stores, tea, soaps, shoes and boards, trunk and packages ggage, bundles of empty bags, boxes and baskets, iron bars and hoops, cast heets, wooden planks and s loose iron cycle parts, wheels, safe, barrels and casks, wooden rafters, pots, grinding stones old lins ropes and various articles, etc.

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der instructions from the cipal Commissioner for the of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT O., will on THURSDAY, the July, 1932 at 4-30 p.m. T.) sell by Public Auction on premises:—

l that piece of Pension and land (since redeemed), si- e at Gokhale Road, admeasur- about 603 sq. yards, forming of a bigger piece of land ing Collector's New No. 3610, Survey No. 1824, part, Ca- ral Survey No. 1149 of Lower Division, New City Survey 2/1149 Lower Parel Division bearing municipal G Ward 3417 (1), Street Nos. 881 and ded on the North by the erty of Agens D'Silva bear- C. S. No. 1302, on the East by hale Road, (South), on the h by the property of Mr. nji Cawasji Kavarana and the West by the property ing C. S. No. 1149 of Lower Division.

r further particulars and itions of sale apply to the rsigned.

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ITISH SECURITIES

ian Loans' Strong Position

LONDON, June 16.

hough business on the stock ange was restricted, senti- continued to be good. The anding features of the day a further advance in Bri- Government securities and strength of the Indian loans wing yesterday's redemption e six per cent 1932/33 issue. proved sentiment is extend- to most commodity markets, cially cereals which were to- much better supported, and to Liverpool cotton. The l market was generally ly steady.—Reuter.

EEP THE HOME IGHTS BURNING

tary Hukum In hittagong Village

CHITTAGONG, June 16.

ther information regarding haighat incident in which n Cameron was shot dead by tionaries shows that during arch of the house where the sts were found and killed y-seven live catridges, a tin spected to contain explosives me money were seized. s reported that villagers of ain area have been asked by f drum to keep a light g in every house throughout ght and to carry a lamp going out.—A.P.

WHY PREFERENCE FOR BRITAIN?

Ahmedabad Millowners' Warning

AHMEDABAD, June 16.

A plea for the adoption of the same scale of duties on British goods as on goods of non-British manufacture is made by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association in its representation to the Tariff Board.

In the course of the representation it is stated that the decline in profits from year to year will show that the amount of protection granted has been inadequate and that unless protecaion is continued not only will the growth of the industry be retarded but it may even have to surrender the ground already won.

The representation, proceeding, sates that the argument that there is no competition between Indian and British goods cannot stand, and adds that there is convincing evidence of the increase in output of piecegoods of fine counts by Indian mills and of growing competition between Lanshire and Indian goods, which proves the inadvisability of imposing any lower preferential import duty on British goods.

It continues that the demand for Lancashire goods in the whole world is bound to decrease gradually to the extent that each country becomes self-reliant. To the extent that the Lancashire piece-goods trade thus suffers pressure to give greater and greater preferential treatment in India to British goods will increase, but it is incumbent on th Government of India, if their intention is do no injustice to the Indian textile industry and to India to adopt the same scale of duties on British goods as on goods of non-British manufacture, and to help the free and natural growth of the textile industry in India by giving adequate protection for a sufficiently long time.—A. P.

RESTORING PEACE AFTER RIOTS

Keeping Peace In Kamatipura

Since the riots began the Relief Centre and the Red Star Volunteer Corps that was working in Kamatipura area under the guidance of Mr. S. K. Pupala submit the following report to the press.

From Monday, the 16th May till June 16 the Relief Centre gave relief to nearly 1,500 people, distributing food and providing lodgings, etc. and rescued nearly 1,200 people from disturbed areas. Similarly the Kamatipura Red Star Volunteers treated nearly 158 patients with minor injuries and the serious cases were taken to the Hospitals; they were also responsible for rescuing Hindus and Mahomedans day and night and maintaining peace in the whole of the locality.

The Committee also thanks the Trustees of the Telegu Munurwar community, Mr. M. R. Jilkar, Mr. Hanmantrao Udmolla Mr. Pochanna Kichk ayal and others for allowing the use of their temples, dharmashalas, baugs, etc. during the disturbed period.

Mr. S. K. Pupala and other workers offer their sincere thanks to the residents of the locality for their encouragement and whole hearted co-operation in the good work done by the two Associations.

"C" Ward Conciliation Committee

BOMBAY, June 16.

A meeting of the "C" Ward Conciliation Committee was held in the Corporation Hall, on Thursday, at 12 noon when Mr Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji presided.

At the commencement of the meeting a suggestion was made that a sub-committee be formed for making arrangements for restoring peace and safeguarding the localities at Chira Bazar, Tadwadi, Sonapur Lane and its surroundings. Mr. Ramchandra Raut undertook to organise the meeting at his place of residence at Chandrabhaga Nivas, Cavel Street, near the fountain, on Friday, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

Mr. L. R. Tairsee supported this suggestion of the Chairman and stated further that the local leaders of each locality should handle the "mavalis" forgetting for the time being their communal sentiments for without it no permanent peace could be restored.

A reference was made of the incident of stabbing a cow this morning. It was suggested that owners of cows whether they have any stabling arrangements or ortherwise should arrange to keep their animals indoors and not allow them to wander in the streets.

EXTREMES IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, June 16.

After a week's severe heat, Delhi experienced a dust storm this afternoon, followed by some rain. The temperature has gone down considerably.—A. P.

WATCHMAN CONVICTED FOR LOITERING

Fined To Pay Rs. 20

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Strong arguments were put forth by the Defence counsel against the Curfew Order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, when the case of Shravansingh Hehtabsingh came up for trail before Mr. Oscar Brown, Special Magistrate, Mazagaon.

The Prosecution case was that on the night of June 5, a party of Police were patroling the Mandvi area. When the Police officer and party were going along the Musjid Bunder Road the officer saw the accused standing near the D'Souza Street with a tonch light and looking at something. As soon as the accused saw the police he got into the building nearby.

LOITERING IN THE STREET.

When the Police had passed that place, the accused again came out and was loitering in the street. The officer looked back and saw the accused again and arrested him for disobeying the Curfew Order.

The defence plea was that the accused is a watchman of a building in the D'Souza Street. The accused was not aware of the second order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of June 2. in which the word "Loitering" has been newly added. Another point in favour of the accused was that in the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in which names of a number of roads, streets, lanes and bylanes where people are asked not to loiter, stay, etc., the name of D'Souza Street is not mentioned although roads and streets of similar importance in the locality have been mentioned..

INSPECTOR IN WITNESS-BOX.

At the resumed hearing of the case to-day the Deputy Inspector in charge of the Pydhonie Police Station giving evidence said that he had given orders to his subordinates to broadcast the fresh order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in his area on June 2. It was done by pasting of the order at all important centres and also by the beating of Ehotakies.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

Mr. M. P. Lohana, who appeared for the accused addressing the Court said that to convict a person under Section 188 of the Penal Code four ingredients were necessary. Firstly there is to be a valid order under Sec. 244 prohibiting certain action. Secondly the accused must be aware of the order; thirdly the accused must have disobeyed the order knowing that it is penal and fourthly his disobedience must have lead to a riot or some disturbance.

The defence counsel arguing said that the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, although passed under popular demand, yet it was done in a hurry.

Mr. Manker, Police Prosecuter, replying said that according to Section 134 of the Penal Code there were particular ways of letting people know about the orders of the Magistrates. This order which was a valid one and was conveyed to the public by the beating of Batakies and pasting the order at all important places. From the evidence of the Police officer it was proved that the accused was aware of the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the argument of the defence that accused was not aware of the order and the decision of the Calcutta High Court did not stand good in this case.

The Magistrate upheld the prosecution story and convicted the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or six weeks rigorous imprisonment.

DEMOLITION OF WORSHIP PLACES

Injunction Against Municipality

LAHORE, June 16.

Mr. Inayatullah, sub-judge, passed an injunction to-day, restraining the Municipality from demolishing a mosque and a temple built on Nicholson Road till the civil suits filed by certain Hindus and Muslims, praying that they should not be demolished, were decided.

It will be remembered that recently the municipality adopted a resolution to pull down these structures on the ground that they were built on municipal land without permission. Certain Hindus and Muslims thereupon filed suits praying that the buildings should not be demolished on the ground that they had been in existence for about sixty years and had provided the public with places for worship.—A.P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The following appointments and leave have been notified in the Bombay Government Gazette published to-day:—

Mr. W. R. G. Smith appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Police in the Selection Grade, with effect from May 13, vice Mr. J. W. Rowland reverting, pending further orders.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., a Judge and Sessions Judge in the Bombay Presidency, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India a further extension of leave on half average pay for eight months.

Mr. G. H. Guggali, I.C.S., Officiating District Judge, West Khandesh to hold enquiries into Municipal election cases in the judicial district of West Khandesh.

Mr. A. Master, C.I.E., I.C.S. to be Collector of Bombay and of the Bombay Suburban District and Salsette Development Officer with effect from June 1.

Captain F. W. Brett, Light Motor Patrol, Bombay Battalion, A.F.I., has been appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Bombay with effect from June 1.

WARD COMMITTEES FUNCTIONING

No Daily Meetings Of Central Committee After Saturday

The Bombay Citizens' Conciliation Committee in a press-note, dated Thursday, states:—

"As the various Ward Committees have now been constituted, and they have been functioning and have been taking all possible measures to preserve the peace in the localities concerned, it is no longer necessary to have a meeting of the Central Committee every day. It is, therefore, decided not to have daily meetings of the Committee after Saturday.

The Mayor and the Secretaries will of course keep in the closest possible touch with all the Ward Committees. The Mayor will convene a meeting of the Committee whenever the occasion demands, through a notice given in the Press.

PROPOSED CITIZENS' GUARD.

On Saturday the Committee will elect a Treasurer, and also an Auditor to audit the accounts. The Committee will also consider its future work, and the question of constituting a permanent Citizens' Guard.

Hindu Relief Committee

Anxious inquiries from the friends and relatives of the following persons who are reported to be missing during the riot are made at Hindu Relief Committee, Halai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi. Any information about their whereabouts may be given to the Hindu Relief Committee, Halai Bhatia Wadi, Kalbadevi:—

Krishna Kashinath, (16); Mrs. Bhagu Kashinath, (25); Hargovind Gulabchand, (18); Ismail Syed, (14).

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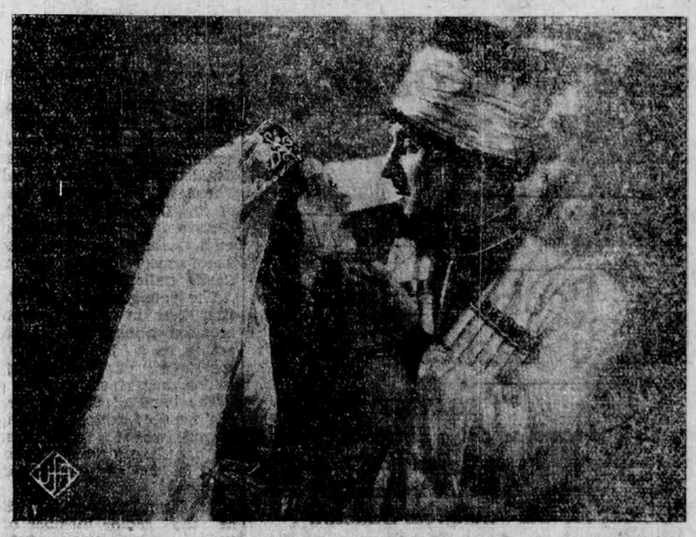

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, June 17.

President Von Buren Boner; New York.
Hatkhola; Wilson; Rangoon.
Badarpur; Nelson; Rangoon.
Mantua; Hignett; London.
Ranchi; Brooks; Kobe.
Bengalen; Borst; Gothenburg.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, June 18.

President Von Buren; Boner; New York.
Ranchi; Brooks; London.
India; Gazzano; Genoa.
Chindwara; Edmond; Karachi.

LOADING.

Bombay, June 17.

Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon
Steamer Nagina for Karachi.
Steamer Elysia for Liverpool.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

SS Ranchi:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer "Ranchi," will sail to-day at 1 P.M. from Ballard Pier Station for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

SS President Van Buren:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer "President Van Buren," arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail to-day for New York, with a general cargo and passengers.

SS Badarpur:—The B S O S & D Coy's steamer "Badarpur", arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosin oil.

SS Hatkhola:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Hatkhola", arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

SS Bengalen:—The L Edward Ltd steamer "Bengalen," arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

SS Chindwara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Chindwara", will sail to-day for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

SS India:—The M Italiana steamer "India," will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

SS Karagola:—The B I S N Coy's "Karagola" is expected to arrive here to-day at about 8 a.m. from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

RUBBER RESTRICTION

BATAVIA, June 17.

Three hundred and thirteen rubber estates in the Dutch East Indies completely stopped tapping on April 30 while 133 partially stopped tapping, according to the figures issued by the Government Bureau of Statistics. The total area not being tapping is 68,149 hectares, tapping is 69, 130 hectares, which equals eighteen per cent of the total area available for tapping on December 31, 1931.—Reuter's Special.

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Shivlalji Atmaram, Laxmi Market, DELHI.
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The Manager, Sales Department LAL MILLS, AHMEDABAD.

MISS RYAN

LONDON, June 16.

Miss Ryan (America) has decided not to play in the Wimbledon Championships.—Reuter.

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J9

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1932

SENSATIONAL RAID IN FORT

Police Recover Bulletins

H. Q. LIKE A GODOWN

Account Books Amidst Mango Baskets

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Bombay C. I. D. carried out a sensational raid, this morning at the Great Western Building, near the "Indian Daily Mail" office in Bakehouse Lane, in connection with their hunt for the "Congress Bulletin."

The raid was effected at about 10-30 a. m. to-day by half-a-dozen officers.

HEADQUARTERS

It appears that they received information to the effect that one of the rooms in the building was being used as the headquarters for the distribution of the "Congress Bulletin."

A Congressman, who was found inside the room, was put under arrest. The room was searched for nearly an hour.

"GODOWN"

It is said it looked like a godown for storing mangoes as a large number of baskets containing mangoes were scattered about.

A large number of copies of the "Bulletin" were found concealed beneath the baskets. The police also recovered account books.

ANOTHER SEARCH

Another raid was carried out by the C. I. D. yesterday evening at a room at Princess Street, when two persons found in it were arrested under the ordinance.

Three persons were arrested to-day at the Mulji Jetha Market on a charge of picketing.

CONGRESS UNIFORM : A QUERY IN COURT

Is it an offence to wear the Congress uniform?

Am I going to be charged for that also?

Asked a Congressman, when charged before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, with violating the Police Commissioner's order directing him not to take part in the Civil Disobedience movement.

The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of picketing on Wednesday and was further charged to-day with disobeying the Police Commissioner's order.

A sub-inspector, giving evidence, stated that the accused was served with an order on April 1, directing him not to take part in the Civil Disobedience movement. The order was extended to July 3, and the accused was arrested on a charge of picketing on June 11.

The police officer further stated that the accused was wearing the Congress uniform.

Accused, addressing the Court, said: "Is it an offence to wear the Congress uniform? Am I going to be charged for that also?

Magistrate: You will be charged only with violating the Commissioner's order.

The accused, on being found gulty, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. This sentence is to run concurrently with the sentence already passed on the charge of picketing.

PICKET APOLOGISES

Twelve persons, arrested yesterday, were placed to-day before the Prsidency Magistrate, Third Court on a charge of picketing. One of them was bound over in a sum of Rs. 50 for six months as he apologised to the Court. The other accused were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from four months' to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20.

DON'T LEAVE THE CITY

Notices To Allahabad Congressmen

ALLAHABAD, June 17.

Notices, it is understood, have been served on a number of Congressmen, including some of those released yesterday, directing them not to leave the Municipal limits of Allahabad, and not to organise or take part in meetings and processions for one month.—A. P.

"POLITICAL PRISONERS' DAY"

BENARES, June 16.

In pursuance of the announcement made through unlawfully printed notices "Political Prisoners' Day" was observed at Benares to-day. There was a general hartal throughout the day and in the evening a number of persons were arrested for participating in small processions that were taken through principal roads of the city.—A. P.

Foreign Cloth Pickets Arrested

MADRAS, June 16.

Seventeen volunteers who picketed the foreign cloth shops in Godown Street to-day have been arrested and are being detained in custody.—A. P.

ROYAL BETROTHAL

Swedish—German Alliance

LONDON, June 16.

Coburg: The Town is enfete to-day with the Royal Colours flying on the occasion of the betrothal ceremony of Prince Gustaff of Sweden heir-apparent to the Throne of Sweden and grandson of the Duke of Connaught, with Princess Sybille, of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, grand-daughter of the former Duke of Albany, at Castle Callenburg.

The young couple met for the first time in England on the occasion when the Princess was acting as a bridesmaid at the marriage of Lady May Cambridge, her kinswoman.

The band of the former army regiment of which the Duke of Coburg was the chief, serenaded on the happy pair in the castle yard in the early hours of the morning.

Ex-King Ferdinand of Bavaria, as the senior member of the House of Coburg, presided at the luncheon at which the betrothal was formally announced.

Prince Gustaff presented his fiaacee with a plain gold engagement ring.—Reuter.

HOP-OFF TO INDIA

Speedier Mail Attempt

LONDON, June 17.

Captain neville Stack left Heston at dawn on a flight to India. His first hop will be Marseilles. The object of the flight is to indicate that aid mails can be speeded up to India.—Reuter.

ASSURANCE BLAZE

LONDON, June 16.

In Holborn to-day, great crowds watched a strong force of firemen engaged from the tops of water towers and escapes in subduing the outbreak of a fire at the huge offices of the Prudential Assurance Company. A large part of the office staff of 4,000 were withdrawn within two minutes of the alarm. The fire originated in a part of the building undergoing reconstruction. Practically all the documents were saved and no one was hurt. On a slight damage occurred to the building.—B. O. W.

ITALIAN ANARCHIST SENTENCED TO DEATH

For Planning To Murder Mussolini

LONDON, June 16.

Rome.—The anarchist Sbardellotto has been sentenced to death for plotting to assassinate Mussolini.—Reuter.

ONE MORE REVOLUTION

BUENOS AIRES, June 17.

A message from Santiago says that a counter-revolution movement has been started in Chile, directed by General Sainz, who has captured the Presidential Palace, which is the seat of the revolutionary Government.—Reuten.

DE VALERA'S NOTE MYSTERY

DUBLIN, June 16.

It is learnt from authoritative quarters in Dublin that a note from the Free State Government to the British Government, (arising out of the Dublin and London conversations) will be despatched from Dublin this evening and should arrive in London several hours before the debate in the House of Commons to-morrow, so that Mr. Thomas, if so disposed, will be able to announce its contents when he makes his statement. Except that it will be signed by Mr. De Valera and be addressed to Mr. Thomas nothing is known of the nature of the note.—Reuter.

"RED FRONT" UNIFORM BANNED

Resistance To New German Decree

BERLIN, June 16.

Conflict between Munich and Berlin is a possible outcome of the second of von Papen's Emergency Decrees, which was issued to-day.

While prescribing a sharp penalty for illegal possession of arms by members of political organisations, it allows the wearing of party uniforms except in the case of the Communist "Red-Front."

It is on this provision, which involves the resurrection of Herr Hitlers "Brown Army", that a tussle may occur as the Southern Federal States especially Bavaria and Wurtemburg strongly object and may override the Government's decision.

LATER.

Despite von Papen's declaration that all the States must obey the order from the Central Government, Baden and Bavaria have declared that they do not intend to obey President Hindenburg's decree permitting Nazi storm troops to wear uniforms.

FINANCE BILL PASSED

LONDON, June 16.

The Coalmines Bill, stabilising the present position for a twelve-month, and the Finance Bill were read a third time in the House of Lords this afternoon and received the Royal Assent.—Reuter.

WHISKY AUGURY

Argentine Concession To Britain

LONDON, June 16.

News that Argentine Government has issued a decree reducing by 50 p.c. the import duty on whisky from Great Britain and Northern Ireland arriving in Argentine on and after July 10 is regarded in well-informed circles in London as a good augury for the agreements that may be made after the Ottawa Conference. The Argentine Government sought to open negotiations sometime ago but was informed that the British Government would not do so pending the Ottawa Conference. Whisky exports to Argentine last year were worth £941,000.—Reuter.

GODAVARI PUSHKARAM

All-India Naturopathic Conference

RAJAHMUNDRY, June 16.

The All-India Naturopathic Conference will be held at Rajahmundry during the Godavari Pushkara Utsavam. Preparations are made by the "Buy Indian League" to open an All-India League" Exhibition from July 1 to 20. All the advocates of Nature Cure and sympathisers of the movement and those benefitted by Prakniti are expected to co-operate with the conference and do their best to diffuse the Gospel of Nature among the people.

SAVING EUROPE

MACDONALD'S DEMAND FOR QUICK DECISIONS

LONDON, June 17.

During his opening address as chairman of the delegates of the eighteen nations assembled at the Reparations Conference at Lausanne to-day, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald stressed the extreme gravity and urgency of the problem confronting them.

The economic crisis was such that no country could expect to be immune from its effect. It was a world crisis and none could stay out of the work of restoration and reconstruction.

They were to consider one of the causes of their distress, the financial inheritance of the war and agreement must be reached regarding it. He cited the report of the Basle Experts, which insisted that inter-Governmental debts most be adjusted and declared that the urgency of their appeal had been underlined by all that had happened since that report was issued.

IMPATIENT FOR REMEDY.

They must remember in all their deliberations and bargainings that the world looked to them not only in need, but with impatience. It was the essence of their task that they should act speedily for agreement reached quickly would have effect a hundred times more beneficial than one painfully and imperfectly secured at the last moment of exhaustion.

One principle definitely before the Conference was that engagements solemnly entered into could not be set aside by unilateral repudiation. He believed that the principle was not challenged by any of the delegates but it carried with it the corollary that it there was to be no default, engagements which had proved incapable of fulfilment must be revised by agreement.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Mr. MacDonald added: "I believe that a great opportunity now presents itself for us to unite in checking the active influences now making for general economic deterioration. If we do this Europe cannot act alone. We must all welcome the assurance that after the present phase is over the United States will encourage us to believe that she will co-operate in the examination at any rate of the wider problems and join with us in devising a policy for the maintenance of a civilisation which shall be based on the prosperity of all nations."

THESE ALTERNATIVES

Three main alternatives face the conference, said Mr. MacDonald.

(1) It can agree to an all-round cancellation of reparations and war debts;

(2) It can agree to scale them down on a per centage basis, and

(3) It can adjourn a settlement until a later date, meanwhile prolonging the moratorium for the inter-governmental debts, which expires on June 30.

It is generally believed that the last alternative is most likely of realisation as preliminary to the first.

America only attended the conference in the capacity of an observer, but it is noteworthy that a growing section of American opinion, some of which is reflected here, favours a complete cancellation instead of merely prolonging the agony by a policy of scaling down reparations and debts.

After Mr. MacDonald's speech the conference transacted only formal business and then adjourned till to-morrow.—Reuter.

The conference after the opening sitting adjourned until to-morrow. Meetings will be held in private.

Discussions will be opened by the German Chancellor, von Papen with a statement on Germany's economic situation.—B.O.W.

OTTAWA UNMASKED

Baldwin Pleads For Imperial Preference Under Garb Of Free Trade

WILL GERMANY ABANDON PAYMENTS?

LONDON, June 17.

The most important pronouncement hitherto regarding the scope of the Ottawa Conference was made by Mr. Baldwin (Lord President of the Council) in a speech in the House of Commons.

The agenda was tremendous and there was hardly any subject not included, he declared. It might take three years to accomplish the great task but they hoped to make a promising start at Ottawa, concentrating in the first place on whatever subject would most directly effect trade revival.

RECENT TENDENCY

While the Empire was singularly free from the most damaging forms of trade restrictions as they existed in some other countries, there was a marked tendency in recent years to heighten the barriers in the Dominions both against each other and against Britain. Britain should ask the statesmen at Ottawa to consider whether in their own interest as well as in Britain's they might not have gone a little too far and too fast in industrial development.

Government's policy at Ottawa would be directed to the general objective of freer trade, or reciprocal free trade within the Empire, or the nearest practical approach to it.

FOR SUSPENSION

The suspension of payments in which initiative has been taken by Britain has also been agreed to by France, Italy, Belgium and Japan.

GERMANY AND REPARATIONS

German views which were presented by Von Papen at to-day's session of the Conference constituted a mild and logical statement of the German case which did not contain the statement either direct or implied that Germany would abandon reparations payments.—

THE KEYNOTE

The Keynote of the British attitude was the Import Duties Act, which was framed with an eye to the whole Empire. If the Dominions could go a considerable way in the same direction, they would help not only themselves and the rest of the Empire but world trade. "The chance of a lifetime is before us. If it is thrown away it may never return."

Regarding currency, the most valuable preliminary would be the successful outcome at the Lausanne Conference, but they could have a profitable discussion at Ottawa that might lead to something further. They definitely wanted a rise in wholesale prices without a substantial rise in retail prices. They had no intention of returning to gold so long as gold behaved itself as at present.

Mr. Baldwin, concluding, hoped that before the present Govement laid down office, they would lay for a generation the founda tions of a system that would bind the British people closer together and recreate prosperity.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL PRFERENCE

The forthcoming conference at Ottawa was discussed in the House of Commons to-day. The Dominions Secretary, Mr. Thomas, said that it would be the duty of the Ministers when they meet their fellow Dominion statesmen, and with them were represented a quarter of the population of the world, including all classes, creeds —to see how they could direct their energies to obtain more and freer trade. The difficulty would be to reconcile the differing interests. They were, however, encouraged to hope by the fact that they were meeting representatives of their kin with the tremendous advantage of goodwill on all sides.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN.

The first question would be as to the mutually advantageous steps which could be usefully taken. That alone covered a wide range of subjects and raised definitely the question of tariffs and with it the question of imperial preference. Britain had made a great contribution to goodwill by her own action in this matter and they believed that their gesture would be reciprocated.

Regarding secondary industries in the Dominions Mr. Thomas suggested that where different manufactures not made in the Dominions could be made better and more cheaply in Britain such goods should be subjected to a process of rationalisation and agreement as between one Dominion and another.

MONETARY QUESTIONS.

After trade and related matters there were monetary and financial questions and currency. He thought that the changing world conditions and the changed relationship in the British Commonwealth, all justified the hope and belief that there might emerge from the conference somebody representing all the Dominions that would be able to be in daily contact.

The policy of the Government was to go to Ottawa absolutely free and unfettered, with an open mind, prepared to examine every question on its merits, prepared to approach problems not unmindful of their own responsibilities and obligations, but all the time keeping in mind a wider view of the situation. If they could by common agreement reconcile the divergent interests and help each other it would be a great example to the world.—B.O.W.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Ag. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.